REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,345—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY TO ALGIERS, LISBON & LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) S. S. BURMAH will leave Bombay, 20th November, for ADEN, where she will connect with the same Company's Steamer PATNA, due to leave Aden 30th November. Passengers can be booked through from Bombay for above ports at the following rates of passage money :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
ALGIERS	Rs. 400	Rs. 286
LISBON	,, 450	,, 310
LONDON	,, 500	,, 333

Patna is due at ALGIERS, 18th December, 1878.
LISBON, 21st ,,
LONDON, 26th ,,

For freight or passage apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, NOSSI-BEH, COMORO AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. BURMAH will leave BOMBAY for above ports, 20th November 1878.

For freight or passage apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 31st, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWAPER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on MONDAY, the 4th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie. both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	80
Port Said	350	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	350	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ....400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY .... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship
CLAN ALPINE,
100 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Joss, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in November.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of grain and seed sweepings, unclaimed goods, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of grain and seed sweepings, unclaimed goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany small semi-grand piano (nearly new) by Broadwood, one English built four seated open carriage by Robert Ness, one miniature glass fronted brougham by Robert Ness, a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses, one grey Arab brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome rich open carved French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a patent sewing machine, a large wire bird cage, a Victoria phaeton with moveable coach-box, a pair of cream-coloured pegu ponies, a set of brass mounted double-harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., at 80, Malabar Hill, (Doongarsey Road.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the very valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, large bird-cage, plants, &c., &c., the property of Allan F. Turner, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, bread basket, butter pot, toast rack, a set of best plated beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, fish knife and fork, table and piano candlesticks, a handsome five-light table candlestick, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome richly carved circular, pier, oblong, folding, sofa, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, low, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a rosewood grand square piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne, a bagatelle table, four-light hanging argand lamps, teapoys, flower vases, table ornaments, firstrate sewing machine, blackwood and Madras-pattern bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

At 2 p. m.

1 handsome Victoria phaeton.
1 pair handsome Pegu ponies.
1 gentleman and lady's saddles.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th November, and the following days at 6-30 a m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a choice collection of large plants in tubs and pots comprising ferns, rotons, bignonias, antigonons, bransfelsias, coleus, bougainvilleas, hoyas, clerodendrons, talaunias, passifloras, stephanoties, poivreas, roses, tabornotans, sycopodiums, &c., &c., the property of Thomas Bromley, Esq, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriage, a single-seated Brougham, a pair of black Australian Horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of R. Granson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th October 1878.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Just Published, Price Rs. 16 cloth, postage Ten Annas.

THE CODE
OF
CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Act X. of 1877.) with Notes of Cases and an Appendix, by J. O'Kinealy, Bengal Civil Service.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

THE great changes introduced by the Code of Civil Procedure have rendered it necessary that those who are called upon to administer the law should have placed before them, in a convenient form, the interpretation put upon Act VIII. of 1859, by the several High Courts in India and the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The most important changes in the practice of the Mofussil Courts have been caused by the introduction of the English Procedure in regard to parties, and discovery. The Editor has embodied in the notes the results of the latest English cases on these important subjects. The total number of cases referred to is about 4,200."

"A monument of good and careful work is Mr. J. O'Kinealy's edition of the Code of Civil Procedure as last remodelled in Act X. of 1877. * * * * * * We would recommend every Lawyer in the country to provide himself with a copy of this work."—*Englishman*, September 6th, 1878.

CALCUTTA :
BROWN & CO.,
12, GOVERNMENT PLACE.
BOMBAY :
THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against or being INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, 3rd Hussars, is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month.

C. S. WALKER, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, October 28th 1878.

NOTICE.

THE GRANT ROAD ROYAL THEATRE.

ALL APPLICATIONS for ENGAGING the GRANT ROAD ROYAL THEATRE for Theatrical or other performances should be made to the undersigned from whom all particulars as to terms, &c. can be obtained.

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Manager of the Estate of the late Mr. Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Sunkersett House, Girgaum, 28th October 1878.

TO THE MUNICIPAL VOTERS OF THE FORT AND COLABA WARDS.

HAVING been nominated as a CANDIDATE in your Ward for the new Corporation, I hereby respectfully signify my willingness to accept the duty of representing and promoting your interests in that body. My intimate and continuous acquaintance with the affairs of this city and long familiarity with the principles of municipal administration, should enable me to be of service to the public as a member of the Corporation.

In thus offering to spend time and trouble on behalf of the Ratepayers, it would, in my view, be improper to canvas or solicit your votes as a personal favour to myself. The obligation is the other way; but if a sufficient number of electors vote for me I shall feel bound to do my best on their behalf and for the city as a whole.

W. MARTIN WOOD.
Esplanade, 26th October 1878.

THOMAS WHITE'S CELEBRATED CAMPAIGNING EQUIPMENT AND FIELD SERVICE KIT.

Specially manufactured to meet the conditions laid down in Army Circular 1st December 1877, Part 3, Page 46.

Also
WHITE'S WATERPROOF VALISE,
Registered No. 6,031,
and every other requisite for active service,
Can be OBTAINED of
Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, to whom orders should be sent.

NOTE THE ADDRESS :—
THOMAS WHITE,
Portable Furniture Manufacturer and Army Outfitter,
Aldershot.

Price lists and Illustrated catalogues can be obtained from the Indian Agents, Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES, articles of country produce, &c., required by the Company for 12 months, from 1st January 1879.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned, upon application, at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders will be received, if accompanied by a deposit as a guarantee of good faith of Rupees one thousand in cash or Government paper, by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept, nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th October 1878.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance-Sheets made up to 31st December 1877, and 30th June 1878, respectively.

II. To appoint two Directors, one in place of Mr. Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, whose term of office expires and another in place of the Director, who retires from office but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHA BAJONJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th October 1878.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th November 1878, both days inclusive.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, DERWENT HOUSE, at Byculla. Rent Rs. 80.

From 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, now occupied by George Gahagan, Esq. Rent Rs. 85.

From 1st November, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, now occupied by W. G. Hall, Esq. Rent Rs. 300.

From 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. A. Cassels, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

From 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Lisboa, and previously by G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

From 1st November, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant Malabar Hill, now occupied by F. Masotti, Esq. Rent Rs 150

From 1st November, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Cumballa, now occupied by Captain Dixon. Rent moderate.

One of the best BUNGALOWS on Cumballa Hill, partly furnished, at present occupied by Captain Kellock, and previously by Dr. Cook. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Rampart Row, with a Residence above, lately in the occupation of Messrs. George Lockhart and Co.

OFFICES in Hornby Row, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co. Rent Rs. 220.

OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent Rs. 80.

OFFICES in Dean Lane, vacated by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. Rent moderate.

A few other smaller OFFICES, at moderate rents.

An entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, suitable for a Parsee Family. Rent Rs. 300.

A RESIDENCE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 150.
A RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 90.
A RESIDENCE in Armenian Lane. Rent Rs. 40.
Commodious and Airy PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, above the Offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. Rent Rs. 250.
A RESIDENCE in Church Gate Street. Rent. Rs. 100.
A RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 150, and another for Rs. 100.
A SHOP in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 125.
A SHOP in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 150.
Two SHOPS in Elphinstone Circle. Rents Rs. 125 and Rs. 100.
Two SHOPS in Apollo Street. Rents Rs. 90 and Rs. 50.
Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 3 p. m., to confirm the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 22nd instant :—

I. That the Broach Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

II. That Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna and Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee be appointed Liquidators to wind up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 for each.

III. That the Liquidators of the Company be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered under the provisions of the India Companies' Act X. of 1866, with limited liability, and to be called "The Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 9,00,000 divided into shares of the respective values of Rs. 600 and Rs. 60 each. All the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises, and property and the business and good will, effects, assets, rights, and credits of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant assignment and transfer as aforesaid fully paid up shares of the respective value of Rs. 600 and Rs. 60 each of the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, sufficient to represent a nominal value of Rs. 2,57,220, for the purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, so that each such Shareholder may receive fully paid up share of the said Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, representing a nominal value equal to Rs. 60 for each share held by him in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited.

IV. That the sale, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, to the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall be made by the said Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited.

V. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers, which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay.

VI. That the Liquidators be hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the shares or share of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by Section 175 from the foregoing Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 28th October 1878.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO, SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY,
LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under—

Broadwood mahogany square, 6½ octaves, metal pin plate and tension bars	Rs 350
Do. Semi-grand—Compass F to G, pin plate and tension bars	450
Collard Rosewood Semi-grand—Compass F to F, with metal tension bars and metal pin plate	500
Sympathetic Pianoforte, solid mahogany (in use for about six months), 7 octaves	750
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 7 octaves	650

A fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed ; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash Rs. 375—Packing Case extra.

TUNING AND HIRE OF PIANOFORTES AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.

HARMONIUMS AND AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
,, Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	120
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Broad Reed, superior Finish	130
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior Finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, handsomely carved consoles, size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu Base.—Cor Anglais, Burdon, Clarion, Basson, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Mussette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and soundness of tone, and diminishes the chance of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .... Nett Cash.	800

Harmonium "Expressif."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with seven Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	Rs. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, ,, ,, ,,	300
In Oak Case, Stops, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, ,, ,, ,,	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, ,, ,, ,,	350
In Ebony and Gold ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep, 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops .... Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 stops—Flute, Lieblich Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained .... Net Cash Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case .... Rs. 300

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell ; Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case .... Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators .... Price Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in ; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in. ; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell .... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II. .... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II .... Price Rs. 600

Full particulars on application to
S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.
Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING SERVICES in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, will be re-commenced this Evening at 8 o'clock. Address by Major OLDHAM, R. E.

MRS. J. W. HAMILTON begs to announce to the public that she has opened business as a Dress-Maker at No. 195, Lower Colaba. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly attended to at very moderate charges.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to BOARD with a respectable European family. Byculla preferred. Apply XX, *Gazette* Office.

WANTED at once, a Clerk acquainted with English correspondence and accounts. One with some legal experience preferred. Salary Rs. 70. Apply to X.Y. *Gazette* Office.

THE LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, opposite the Post Office, the best BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS in Bombay. Re. 1.

TO LET, in the Fort, cool premises, facing the Westerly breeze, commanding a charming view, admirably adapted for Offices, Residence, or both. Apply to R., this paper.

FOR SALE, a strong English-built DOG-CART. GLOVER and Co., Prince's Dock.

FOR SALE, on board the S.S. LORD OF THE ISLES, ENGLISH SHEEP in prime condition. Apply to Byramjee Merwanjee & Co., 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, just imported, at 13 Annas per lb., the whole Cheese 12 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

Clarke's pattern Pyramid Food Warmers, complete, for the nursery or the sick room...each	Rs. 4	0
Hyderabad (Scinde) Carpets........ 7 by 4 each	15	0
7 by 4½ ,,	18	0
7 by 5 ,,	20	0
8 by 6 ,,	25	0
Solitaires, Sleeve Links and Studs, warranted 12 carat gold fronts, in case, complete	10	0
Plain sets of Solitaires, Sleeve Links and Studs, White, Bloodstone or Jet, complete	1	0
Carte de Visite Prints of the Prince and Princess of Wales and popular Actresses, richly coloured...each	0	4
Pocket Books and Purses, in great variety.		
Glass Pyramids and Crystal Inkstands ......each	3	0
Milk and Water Jugs, with lids, in sizes and variety.		
Japan, Waiters, round and oval shape.		
Wire Gauze, fine quality, colours green, light blue, Sky blue, and grey.........per foot	1	0
Stephen's Perfumed Mauve and Purple Inks, per bottle...	0	6
Bath and Face Towels, Table Cloths and Napkins.		
Enamelled Iron Pie Dishes, Plates, Soup Plates, Flat Dishes, Pudding Dishes, grey lined, to be sold cheap, to clear stock.		
Galvanised Iron Pails and fancy decorated Tin Tea Caddies to hold ½ lb., 1 lb, and 2 lbs.		

W. J. ESSAI,
Beer, Wines and Provisions of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
Trichinopoly, Coconada and Dindigul Cheroots and Cigars, of all sizes and strength.

W. J. ESSAI,
Tobacco cut fresh daily, per ounce.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers and the public in general, to his PRESENT stock of CHEROOTS and CIGARS which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence, a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs. 20	0	Rs. 2	4
Do. No. 1	,, 17	0	,, 2	0
THOMPSON'S PRIME	,, 22	0	,, 2	8
Do. No. 1	,, 17	0	,, 2	0
NONPAREILS	,, 15	0	,, 1	12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	Rs. 25	0	Rs. 3	0
FAVORITAS	,, 22	0	,, 2	8
PRINCIPES	,, 20	0	,, 2	4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
No. 1	Rs. 27	0	Rs. 3	4
No. 2	,, 22	0	,, 2	8
No. 3	,, 18	0	,, 2	0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
LONDRES	Rs. 24	0	Rs. 2	10
CONCHAS	,, 20	0	,, 2	4

INDIANAS.

Per 1,000	Rs. 22	0
,, 100	,, 2	8

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

IS prepared to supply Bar, Angle and Tee Iron Boiler Plates, Corrugated Iron, Blocks Jacks, Winches, Picks, Powrahs, Helves, Taps and Dies, Wheel Valves, Check Valves, Gland, Plug, and Stuffing Cocks, Water Gauge Cocks, &c. Also Slag Wool for covering Boilers, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.
Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly Innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TARGET TELESCOPE as used at Wimbledon for registering scores at the longest ranges, complete with tripod stand, Rs. 165, Cash Rs. 150.

THACKER & CO, LIMITED.

Just published, New Edn Rs. 7, by post Rs. 7-6-0.

RAS MALA;
OR
HINDOO ANNALS OF GOOZERAT,
BY THE LATE
ALEXANDER KINLOCH FORBES.

With an Introduction by Major J. W. Watson, B.S.C., and Memoir of the Author by A. K. Nairne, Esq., C.S.

** *Subscribers' copies are now being sent out.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 22nd instant, the following Special Resolution was submitted to the meeting, viz :—"That Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the place and stead of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.," and whereas a BALLOT was duly demanded at the said meeting on such Special Resolution. Now NOTICE is hereby given, that the ballot on the abovementioned Special Resolution will be held between the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, Messrs. C. A. WINTER and NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAMADIA acting as Scrutineers at such ballot. And notice is hereby further given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, when the result of the ballot aforesaid will be declared.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chairman of the Board of the Mofussil Company, Limited.
Bombay, 28th October 1878.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી હીંદુસ્તાન સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કંમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October instant, at 4 p. m., at the Company's Mills on the Byculla Flats, Haines Road, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto the 30th day of June 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in room of Mr. Cursondas Halloo resigned, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Mooljee Callianjee as a Director.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th October to 3rd November 1878, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજી કુંo
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st October 1878.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
The above Hotel is now opened.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 5th October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,, 17 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,, 18 per doz Qts.
Do. do	,, 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,, 22 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26 ,,
HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence	
Geisenheimer	,, 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24 ,,
Steinwein	,, 24 ,,
Hochheimer	,, 26 ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33 ,,
BEER :—	
Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pts.
LIQUEUR :—	
Maraschino di Zara	,, 36 do. large bot.
Do. do.	,, 38 per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE :—	
Eugène Clicquot Reims	,, 41 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	,, 45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY :—	
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,, 20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,, 30 ,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25 per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION
(READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29TH, 1878.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams were of decidedly a more hopeful character, as, according to Reuter, the Stock Markets are improving and apprehensions of further failures subsiding. The effect on the Produce Markets, however, has not been instantaneous, as nothing could be more gloomy than the report on these. Consols have advanced ⅛, being now quoted at 94⅝, and French Rentes have given way ½, the quotation now being 112¾, Exchange on India is unchanged at 1/6¾.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market was depressed at a further decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb., Middling Orleans being quoted at 6s. 5/16d., and Fair Dhollerah at 4s. 7/16d. per lb., the only quotation "to arrive" given by Reuter is for Good Fair Westerns November shipment, via Cape, at 4⅜d. per lb. The sales amounted to 7000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were Surats.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market yesterday was flat at nominally unchanged rates; but we imagine that to put through any large amount of business lower rates would have to be accepted.

In London the market for Coffee was unchanged at 104s. for Mid. Plantation and 73s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and 77s. for Mysore. In Oilseeds the Market for Linseed was quiet and for Rapeseed dull. Wheat keeps steady.

A payment of £200,000 into the Bank of England is advised.

Enfaced Rupee is unchanged at Rs. 72 for Fours and Rs. 78½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Money is apparently getting rather easier at Home, the quotation for 3 months' sight Bank Bills now being 5¾ per cent.

Bar Silver has advanced to 50d. per oz., from which it may be inferred that the general opinion is that Council Drafts are not to be allotted this week.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Middling Uplands at 9½ cents and Futures for January delivery at 9 9-16 cents. per lb., which show a further decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. The Receipts for the two days, however, are not excessive, being less than last season and considerably less than the year before as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	33,000	34,000	44,000
Three days' „	56,000	61,000	72,000
Total since 1st Sept.	898,000	617,000	882,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, and rates are almost unchanged from yesterday. Our quotations are:—

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¼d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 7 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8d.	„
Francs 3 „ „	2·12.	„

On Calcutta we still quote par to 1-16 premium for demand, and 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market remains quiet at yesterday's quotations, viz., Rs. 94 for Fours and Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100 for New Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull throughout the day, and the tendency has been downwards. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 10, Dhurumsey's Rs. 15, Khandeish Rs. 5, Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 10, Mandvie Rs. 10. In Bank Shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 2 in Nationals. Other quotations are unaltered.

In COTTON the only buyers are still the local Mills who are operating sparingly to supply their immediate requirements. In New Crop for future delivery there is nothing doing; there are sellers of Good Oomrawuttee at Rs. 185 per candy but no buyers.

LINSEED is quiet but steady at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready Seed and Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for New Crop for March delivery.

RAPESEED is nominal at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

In WHEAT there is still nothing doing for export, but prices are maintained, and are likely to rule high until the maturity of the New Crops.

In the PIECE GOODS MARKET the up-country demand is moderate, but there is still very little enquiry amongst dealers from the offices.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered. For Liverpool, via Canal, 10 per ton remains the quotation, but there is scarcely anything doing. The Calcutta Market is also very flat, the rate to London, via Canal, being 15 for weight, and 28-9 to 30 per ton for Measurement. By sailing vessels the rate from Calcutta to Dundee is 30 per ton.

COALS remain unaltered, dull on the spot, but steady to arrive, owing to the absence of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,333	£25	£12-10	6 do	106

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.s.*	875 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	880⅓
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£1s	196·5·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	405
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	600

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	280
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	675
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	730
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350		340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	410
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	925
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	775
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,205
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
eriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	300
tool Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	220
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	187½p.s	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	225
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	665
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CITADEL, 1,362 tons, Captain W. McGee, will sail to-day for Sandheads, in ballast.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,138 tons, Captain J. S. Crockstedt, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 38,152 Indian maunds salt.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 150 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CHRYSOLITE, 1,278 tons, Captain W. Hastings, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Cardiff, 6th July, with a cargo of 2,848 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Master W. P. Clowes, Master H. Clowes, three sergeants, six rank and file, three women and six children of 7th Fusiliers, and 70 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. HINDOSTAN, 1,842 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Honkong, with the China Mail, and the following passengers:—Mr. Howard, Mr. Reid, Mr. Haules, Captain Briscoe, Mr. Ross, Mr. Birch, Mr. McFarlane, and Mr. Blankin. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—2 packages specie, 430 slabs copper, 570 chests tea, 1 box silk piecegoods, and 127 packages silk. From Hongkong.—455 chests tea, 60 cases glass bangles, 60 packages tea and paper, 289 packages preserves, 65 packages silk piecegoods, 2,375 packages sugarcandy, 4,849 packages sugar, 77 packages paper, 40 packages paper and umbrellas, 29 cases beads, 240 packages provisions, 367 chests silk, 153 packages cassia and silk, 3 boxes white copper, 3 packages munsal, 13 packages anniseed, 10 cases brass leaves, 20 cases beads, 107 packages tea and medicine, 116 packages specie, 2 boxes pearls, 8 boxes gold leaves, and 6 boxes gold. From Penang.—125 slabs tin. From Singapore.—125 bags sago, 406 slabs tin, 12 chests silk, 1 case mace, 16 bags nutmegs, 76 bags coffee, 114 packages benzoin, 12 bundles E. teeth, 39 packages specie, and 3 cases cigars.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. GEELONG, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,101 chests opium, 200 bales twist, and general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Dhurmsibhoy Moomum. For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Captain Mathews, and Mr. A. G. Nye.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Chrysolite	Hastings	Cardiff, July 6.
29	Hindostan (s)	Haselwood	Shanghai, Oct 4.
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Snow Queen	Graham	Callao.
	Grasmere	Windermere	Calcutta.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Citadel, McGee, to Sandheads. Ship Glenroy, Crockstedt, to Calcutta.

The steamer Henry Balckow, to P Gulf, via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—5 packages hardware, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy; 5 cases hardware, Bhayernerjee Ebrahim; 50 bundles spring steel and 200 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofally; 823 bundles hoop iron, Tricomjee Ookerda.

FROM LONDON.

Wanlock—10 cases hardware, Hassum Ahmed; 50 casks soda and 50 casks disinfecting pink powder, The Agra Bank; 6 cases polished plate glass, Esmalljee Fazulally.

Avondale—1 case perfumery, and soap and 39 cases oilmanstore, Essoofally Rusoodjee; 10 cases soap and 1 case toys, Hajee Dada Aba; 1 case soap and 4 cases medicine, R L Southern and Co; 8 casks paint of sorts, Nuzerally Sumsoodim; 50 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspinderjee.

Fluer de Lis—20 packages earthenware, J M Moola.

Lord of the Isles s—55 cases copper sheets, Forbes and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—100 cases copper sheets, 100 cases yellow metal sheets Framjee, Sands and Co; 50 cases copper sheets and 80 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 10 bales printing paper, Abdoolally M Shuriffally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—9 bales hides, Hajee Dawood Hajee Sullaman; 111 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 41 bales cotton, Geordhurlall Futtychund; 106 bales cotton Bhuwan Ramjee; 42 bales wool, Dhunraz Ameerchund; 13 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdharmull; 24 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja; 45 bales cotton, NurseeJaitha.

India s—300 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—446½ cwts linseed and 1,099½ cwts castor seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 51 bales coir yarn, Aspinwall and Co; 50 bags pepper, Peirce Leslie and Co; 400 bags pepper, Schlum R Brothers and Co; 67 cwts buffalo horns, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—930 cwts rapeseed, and 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—32 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 102 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 57 chests opium, Ebram Noordin; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mamed; 25 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 29 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 59½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 14 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 11½ chests opium, Curstejee Bomanjee and Co.

Teheran s—7 bales cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—42 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 26 chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, Samermull Sobhagmull; 1 chests opium; Jusraz Chetram; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 36 chests opium, E J Abraham; 13½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 32 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 104 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ chests opium, Mugonlall Purbhoodass; 12½ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 2½ chests opium, Trachund Luckmunarow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Tincler, Surg, on duty, from Murree.

OCTOBER 28.

Durand, Major, 10th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Miles, Col, 26th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 29

Greene, Surg Major, on duty, from Deesa.
Atkinson, Major, 5th Madras N I, on Med Cert, from Saugur.
Swaine, Surg, on leave, from Hingoli.
Connolly, Surg, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Watson, 2nd Lieut, 44th Regt, on duty, to Burmah.
Heathcote, Lieut Col, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, to Rajkote.
Durand, Major, 10th Bombay N I, on leave, to Ceylon.
Paignaud, Captain, 59th Regt, from leave, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 26.)

Mr C E Housden, Assistant Engineer, 3 Grade, having passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Code, for promotion to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, the Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to promote him from 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer, from twelve months after the date of his promotion to 3rd Grade.

Mr Brown, Probationary Accountant, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted six months' leave without pay.

Mr J McCarthy, Supervisor, having reported his return at Umballa, is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

Mr Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Kasauli Division.

Mr C M Davies, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, is re-transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Parry, Assistant Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages.

Leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr Berry, Supervisor, attached to the Locomotive Department of this Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

The services of Surgeon-Major Currie, 10th Bengal Lancers at present in medical charge of Srinagar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr Steel, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Ferozepore and appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant at that station, vice Mr C P Bird, who will revert to Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Wilkinson, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Rawalpindi, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Murree Sub-division.

Mr Francis, Assistant Commissioner, is reappointed to the charge of the Rupar Sub-division of the Umballa District.

Captain Marshall, Judicial Assistant, to be Private Secretary, to the Hon'ble the Lieut Governor of the Punjab, as a temporary arrangement.

Major Young is re-appointed additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

Mr Knox, Deputy Commissioner, is re-appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Division.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to re-appoint Mr Tucker, an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class. Mr Tucker is posted to the Gujrat District.

The services of Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, lately employed on famine relief duty in Madras, have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, and posted to Lahore.

Mr F J G Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment, transferred in his substantive capacity to Jhelum.

Captain Nixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kohat.

Captain Nicholetts, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Kohat to Rohtak.

Mr Sydney Smith, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, is transferred in his substantive capacity to Delhi.

The services of Major C E Bates, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieut-Governor, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C for military duty.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m). by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Rutnagherrie	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Poona	6 A.M.	Do.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Nandgaum	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...
For Uran & Panwel	5 30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch y Mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR OCT.—NOV., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..............2nd Nov., 2h. 42·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	6 1	5 27	2 4 m / 1 50 a	8 6 m / 8 12 a
Th. 31	......	6 1	5 26	2 55 m / 2 42 a	9 0 m / 9 1 a
Nov. Fri. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 26	3 49 m / 3 43 a	10 3 m / 9 55 a
Sat. 2	......	6 2	5 25	4 46 m / 5 0 a	11 15 m / 11 4 a
Sun. 3	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 25	5 53 m / 6 31 a	0 34 m / ..
Mon. 4	......	6 3	5 24	7 0 m / 7 52 a	0 24 m / 1 44 a
Tues.	......	6 4	5 24	8 2 m / 8 57 a	1 44 m / 2 37 a

LATEST TRIUMPH of THE WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHEELER and WILSON are awarded for their Sewing Machines, one of the hundred Grand Prizes of the exposition over 80 Competitors.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

Five other Sewing Machine Exhibitors are each awarded one of the 2,600 Gold Medals.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES MESSRS. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

IRVINE—October 18th, at Fatehgarh, the wife of W. Irvine C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WHEELER—CLAUDE—October 26th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. Robinson, Stephen, eldest son of J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., to Theresa, daughter of the late Prosper Claude, Esq.

DEATHS.

PROBY—October 21st, at Damoh, C. P., Florence Jane, infant daughter of Granville and Fanny Proby, aged 26 days.

WEBSTER—October 20th, at Bareilly, Captain D. F. B. Webster, 2nd Queen's.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

SPECTATOR—Enough has, we think, been said on the subject, for the present at least.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1878.

WE have had the advantage of seeing lately a copy of a Report on the proposed Railway from Marmagao to Bellary, with an estimate of the cost of construction, and probable traffic and income, of what the projectors boldly call "The Western Railway of India;" and, as the Government, which is, according to Lord Lytton, the sole source of information in this country, has jealously kept secret the negotiations which led to the grant of a concession by the India Office to the promoters of this line through Portuguese territory, the public will perhaps be grateful to us for trying to throw a little light on the subject. The line in question is projected to open communication between Marmagao, on the Western coast,—the southern harbour of Goa,—and the districts of the Southern Mahratta Country and the Madras Presidency above the line of the Western Ghauts. The total length of the line, which it is proposed to connect with the Madras Railway at Bellary, will be 245 miles, and the following estimate makes the capital required to complete the whole undertaking, including the railway and harbour works, exceed a million and a half sterling:—

Expenditure on account of construction of 245 miles of metre gauge railway, including maintenance for one year	£1,065,606
Rolling Stock at £600 a mile	147,000
Cost of Harbour Improvements, Stores, and Warehouses	200,000
Total cost of Railway and Harbour	£1,412,606
Add two years' interest at 5 per cent. upon a Capital of, say, £1,600,000	160,000
Total Capital required	£1,572,606

Or at the rate of about £6,500 per mile.

Indian engineers will be amused to learn that for the length of 139 miles of this line, from Bellary to Dharwar, the plans, sections, and estimates, prepared some years ago by the Bombay Government for the railway from Bellary to Carwar have been adopted, and that the remaining portion of the line, from Dharwar to the coast, has not yet been fully surveyed. The projectors, however, again availing themselves of the results of the labours of English engineers, assert that the unsurveyed portion of their line "is very similar to the line "from Hubli to Carwar, for which full plans "and estimates have been prepared," and that these afford ample means for framing "an approximate estimate" of what the rival scheme would cost. Thus, they tell us that "the first or coast section on "the Marmagao line (18 miles) extends "from the port of Marmagao to the river Raichol, and, in point of engineering difficulties, "is far easier than the coast section of the Carwar line, as it only meets with hills of small "elevation." Again, the second section "extending from the Raichol river to Molay (18 miles) "also passes through a country which is not "nearly so broken and hilly as the second section of the Carwar line. The Ghaut section "proper from Molay to Tinni (18 miles) likewise compares favourably with the Ghaut section "on the Carwar line, and is by one-third shorter "than the section from Rawangoolee to Yellapore, measuring 24½ miles. The proportion of the Ghaut line proper, i. e., "that portion in which the principal ascent is "accomplished, is about the same in the two "lines. On the Tinni Ghaut line the real "ascent will be accomplished in about one-half "of the 18 miles constituting this section, "there being at either end of the difficult "portion a few miles of level ground. The "shortness of this line is due mainly to its "smaller elevation, the crest of the Tinni "Ghaut being 1,700 feet, and that of the "Yellapore Ghaut 1,880 feet above the sea level, "and the ascent on the steepest portion of the "Yellapore Ghaut amounting to about 1,300 "feet, whereas it is less than 1,000 feet on "the Tinni Ghaut." General Kennedy, in his defence of the Carwar Railway, summarily condemned all the Ghaut routes leading from Goa into British territory; but it appears that a Commission consisting of Mr. Ogilvy, Collector of Dharwar, Captain and Colonels W. C. Anderson, Colonel Playfair, R.E., Captain Taylor, I. N., and Dr. Forbes, reported as follows to the Bombay Government in 1659:—"After having had the advantage of "examining the Tinni Ghaut, and instituting "inquiries regarding it on the spot, we are "unanimous in giving it a decided preference." What is even more to the purpose, this Ghaut is now ascended by an excellent cart road, constructed by Portuguese engineers, a clear proof that it is not impassable. We consider, therefore, that the projectors are right in believing their line from the top of the Ghauts to the sea-coast is easier of construction than the Carwar line, though we regret that they have not taken the trouble to prepare accurate estimates of their own, instead of contenting themselves with a series of no doubt very plausible conjectures based entirely on the estimates of other people. As regards the section above the Ghauts from Tinni to Dharwar (52 miles) it is acknowledged that the country is more broken than on the Carwar line, and that the cost of making this section will be higher than the estimate for the corresponding section of the rival scheme. Before leaving this branch of the subject, we should mention a claim made by the promoters of the Goa line that the cost of construction will be greatly reduced, as compared with that of the proposed Carwar Railway, by reason of the great abundance of labour in Portuguese territory.

In other respects, than the mere cost of laying down the railway, the superiority of the Marmagao project is manifest. Both railways would open out the same fertile district above the Ghauts; but, whereas the sea-board near Carwar is narrow and thinly populated, the Goanese districts through which the Marmagao line would run are broad and fertile, and have an estimated population of 330 to the square mile. Again, a main defect of the Carwar line is that the prospect of any return traffic for the cotton to be brought down to the coast is so unfavourable. But Goa is one of the principal salt-producing districts on the Western coast. Its salt works are variously estimated to produce from 23,000 to 35,000 tons. Of this quantity about 5,000 tons paying duty are now imported into British territory, and it is estimated that the quantity smuggled amounts to as much more. With the aid of the railway smuggling might be put down and a large legitimate traffic in salt secured to the line. But we have in our enumeration left to the last the chief merit of the Marmagao project, and that is the unquestionable superiority of its seaport over Carwar. On this point we have the overwhelming evidence of Captain Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, who wrote only last year two reports in which he dwelt emphatically on the excellence of Marmagao harbour. In his second report, dated Bombay, 14th May, 1877, this officer says:—"Looking at them as natural "harbours it is incumbent upon me to say that "Marmagao affords much more real shelter at "all times than Carwar, whilst a few not costly "works, such as a pier or two, and roads of easy "gradient to the top of the table land, "where the houses of the residents should be, "would make Marmagao a good shipping port "at once."

We can now understand how it happened that the Secretary of State was impressed favourably with the merits of this Portuguese scheme, and he must no doubt have been still more agreeably surprised by the offer of the promoters to raise the capital for making a railway without asking for a guarantee of interest thereon from the British Government. Permission could hardly be refused to men of such an enterprising spirit to bring their line into British territory. A promise has even been made to them that all the land they want for the railway within the British frontier shall be given them free of charge. But what is not generally understood is that in return for this concession the promoters, with the assent of the Portuguese Government, promise to do great things for British trade. It is obvious, indeed, that the prosperity of the line must depend entirely on the good will of the British Government, who might retaliate for the imposition of unfair burdens on English trade at Marmagao by putting prohibitive duties on the railway traffic at their own frontier. We understand, however, that the promoters are prepared to make Marmagao to all intents a British port, and this in effect has been already secured by a stipulation in the concession that all goods intended for British use shall pass free. We believe that the Government also has made special arrangements regarding the salt produced in Goa which are likely to benefit the Indian Treasury. On the whole, with such safeguards, we do not view this project of opening a good port in Portuguese territory with dislike or suspicion. As for the nonsense that is talked about either Goa or Carwar becoming a possible rival of Bombay, people who make such comparisons can hardly have observed on a map the geographical position of Bombay, with the greatest breadth of the Indian peninsula at its back and main lines of railway radiating in all directions. How can Goa or Carwar possibly injure Bombay?

MESSRS. W. NICOL & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

A MEETING of creditors of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., convened by circular, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, to hear a statement of the reasons why all the Exchange Banks, that is to say, all the Banks of the city with the exception of the Bank of Bombay, refuse to be bound by the Trust Deed already signed by the managers of these Banks, as well as by a number of other creditors. There were a good number of creditors present, including many natives. Mr. Craigie informed the meeting that the managers of the Exchange Banks had been induced to sign the Trust Deed by representations made to them by Mr. Maxwell that it merely gave effect to the resolutions passed at the general meeting of creditors. After signing, they found that the Deed contained a clause giving an absolute release to the partners in the firm as soon as the estate had been handed over to Messrs. Moore and Macaulay, the Trustees. This clause went beyond the intention of the resolutions passed by the creditors, and the Bank managers, though convinced that the clause had been inserted by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall in good faith, and without any desire to get better terms than the creditors had meant to grant, felt it their duty to protest at once against the execution of the Deed. Several of the managers then had interviews with Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, and some correspondence passed, the result being that, acting on legal advice, the partners in the late firm of W. Nicol and Co. refused to give up the Deed or to allow any of the signatures to it to be cancelled. Mr. Craigie, having read the correspondence, said that, unless the creditors as a body required that the Deed should be torn up and a new one prepared, the bankers would be obliged to take legal proceedings and to apply to the High Court for an injunction to render their signatures null and void, and meanwhile Mr. Robertson (of the Oriental Bank), Mr. Sharp (of the Chartered Bank), and Mr. Blackhall (of the Agra Bank), three members of the Committee of creditors appointed to supervise the liquidation of the estate by the Trustees, must refuse to act on the Committee. The creditors present seemed to be unable or unwilling to come to any definite resolution, so the meeting broke up after some desultory conversation; and it is understood that an application to set aside the Deed will be made forthwith to the High Court.

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA
S. S. LAWRENCE, OCT. 22.

THE party which I am to accompany to Quetta left Mooltan on the evening of the 19th inst. and proceeded to the banks of the Chenab, five miles away, where the steamer waited to carry us down the river to Mithankote on the Indus—a place that, if this campaign goes on, is destined to be better known that it is at present. Our cargo is a valuable one, for it includes, besides biscuits, horse shoes, ammunition, and other stores, two Assistant Quartermaster Generals and the head of the Engineering Staff of the Advance Force. The vessels of the Indus Steam Flotilla are invaluable adjuncts to the transport service of the army at present, but their duties in that line will now soon be at an end, for already have measures been taken to build a bridge of boats across the river at Mithankote. Troops and stores will then be sent by rail from Mooltan to Khanpore on the Indus Valley Railway—from thence to the river is a march of twenty-one miles—and so across to the depots at Mithankote and Rajanpore, where all stores are being collected.

The orders upon which the Commissariat are at present working are to forward six months' supplies to Quetta for the seven thousand troops composing the Advance Force, to stock the various depots along the route, and to concentrate an indefinite quantity of stores at Mithankote—stores, which, of course, will belong to General Stewart's division. The first part of this task—the despatch of half-a-year's supplies for the troops at Quetta—has nearly been completed, and I hope upon arrival at Mithankote to be able to send you a telegram that the whole of them are on the road. Great difficulties as regards forage are expected, and as yet there is no definite information upon the point. The present idea is to make this the chief route. Such are the orders from Simla; but those who know the country and know how scarce water and forage is assert that, as soon as the Jacobabad districts are entirely freed from inundation, that route will have to be re-adopted—indeed the more routes that are available the better, as necessaries are not so likely to be consumed. Great sufferings from intense heat are expected during the first marches—those from Rajanpore to Dadur—the thermometer at the latter place being known to frequently reach, at this season, from 90 to 110 degrees in the tents. The trials to be endured from extreme cold will not be less, and in the course of a few days the intense heat of the lower Beloochistan deserts will be exchanged for the bleak and bitter winds of the Bolan Pass and Quetta plateau. Very little firewood is obtainable on the line of march, and none at all in the passes, so that the 3 lbs. which comprises the Commissariat ration per man of that necessary will have to be carried on camels. At present under orders from Simla camels make the march right through from Rajanpore to Quetta and then return empty the whole way for a fresh load. Great complaints are frequently expressed as regards this plan, and the advantages of laying dâk and depots are dwelt upon. Probably this latter system will be adopted as soon as the six months, supplies have all been accumulated at Quetta; but at present these depots do not exist, and troops carry with them, at great waste of carriage, their stores for the whole march. Perhaps the following list of Commissariat and Transport allowances may interest some of your military readers who may be hoping to eventually join the force:—

RATIONS FOR EUROPEANS.

Bread	1 lb.	Meat	1lb.	Rice	4 oz.
Sugar	2½ oz.	Tea	5-7 oz.	Flour	4 oz.
Vegetables.	1 lb.	Coffee	1 3-7 oz.	Salt	2-3 oz.
		Firewood	3 lbs.	Rum	2 drams.

RATIONS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Wheat, flour, or rice	1 seer.	Dhall	⅛ seer.
Ghee	1-16 seer.	Salt	2-3 oz.

RATIONS FOR CAMP FOLLOWERS.

Wheat, flour, or rice	½ seer.	Dhall	⅛ seer.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

General Officer	200 lbs.	Commanding Officer	150 lbs.
All other Officers.	80 lbs.	Native Officers	40 lbs.
British Soldeirs, 11 men per sepoys pall.		Native Soldiers. 4 palls per Company.	
Followers	50 men to 2 palls.	Messes	1 Lascar's pall to eight Officers.

BAGGAGE.

General Officer	160 lbs.	Commanding Officer	120 lbs.
All other Officers	80 lbs.	Native Officers	40 lbs.
British N. C. Officers and men	30 lbs.	Native Soldiers	20 lbs.
Stable gear per Officer's authorized charger	10 lbs.	Mess stores per each Officer	40 lbs.

FOLLOWERS.

Each Officer one personal servant, and two additional for each authorized charger. Also an extra attendant for every three officers. Native officers allowed one follower to every two.

From the above list it will be seen that reckoning everything—tents, baggage, stable gear, and mess stores—each European officer is allowed carriage for 210 lbs. Probably it could not be cut down much lower, and it compares favourably with the records of the 1839 campaign, when we read of even peaceable chaplains being provided with nine camel loads of personal effects. Of course the deaths among camels and horses will be very great. The heavy field battery, or, as it might really be termed, the siege battery, is drawn by bullocks. Warm clothing for these is being provided, but the question as to whether they can stand the severity of a Quetta or Kandahar winter is very serious, taking former experience into account. Waler horses will probably have a bad time, and those who possess Persians or Gulf Arabs feel much more comfortable. The question as to whether the force is likely to make a movement in advance of Quetta this season is of course much discussed, but nothing is known even by the Staff, and probably nothing has as yet been decided upon. I would, however, submit to you the probability of a force being detached to seize the Kojuck defile, 80 miles from Quetta on the Kandahar road. This is the easiest defended position of the whole line to Kabul, and Shere Ali would cause us infinite trouble should he have the foresight to throw forward some of his best troops with a few guns to occupy it. In 1841 the advance guard of General Nott's force met with a serious reverse here, and, indeed, were nearly surrounded and captured, so that its immediate occupation by a part of General Biddulph's column is surely a necessity. The pass is very difficult and could be rendered almost impregnable.

If the military capacities of the party of gentlemen who are proceeding to the front by this steamer are equal to their transcendent social qualities, General Biddulph will be peculiarly fortunate in his Staff, and I should say that this campaign must make a very considerable draft on Simla social talent. We carry with us one or two of those accomplished amateur artists for which the present Viceregal Court is conspicuous—proficient in the histrionic, musical, and colloquial, as well as in the painter's art. We have a veteran Indian courtier who relates anecdotes from the time of Lord Canning. At one time we hear how Sir Hugh Rose, one of the most punctilious observers of military proprieties, made his first call on Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief, carefully got up in all the majesty and formalities of full dress, and found the old soldier in his bath-room. The latter, however, stood on no ceremony, but issued forth as he was and greeted his colleague clad in nature's garb—an incident, it is said, that Sir Hugh never got over, and the remembrance of which haunts him to this day. At another time the most recent bit of Simla gup are related, the most noticeable of which I would beg to remark is that a certain gentleman well known on the Himalayas recently won £500 from the Viceroy on a bet regarding Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission. The Viceroy was certain the Mission would be allowed to proceed, backed his opinion with money, and suffered accordingly. Evidently there was at the time much difference of opinion on the hills, and those who considered that we should have—like the Russians—prepared our column first and sent our Mission afterwards, are now of course jubilant. Nor should these, they say, have been unable to instantly avenge the insult, and Shere Ali would not then have his present leisure to be employed in preparation. But those who ought to have known best were perfectly certain our Plenipotentiary would be admitted. Hence the hurried and unprepared-for concentration of troops. We have now been two days on the Chenab and have been aground twice, the navigation of the river being even more uncertain than that of the Indus. As our cargo is so important our captain is of course anxious; but, notwithstanding all his care, we are at this moment hard and fast on a bank, and apparently may continue so for the next week. We start every morning at daybreak and steam along between low mud banks separated by from 300 to 800 yards' breadth of water, interspersed with ugly looking outcrops of slimy deposit, upon which numerous "muggurs" are generally basking. These plunge into the water on our approach, but on the voyage up, when the steamers go slower, and do not make so much noise, passengers may amuse themselves by flattening revolver bullets upon the hard mail of these reptiles. In the evening, at sundown, the boats make fast to the banks for the night, but generally there is light enough for a short stroll, when the happy possessor of a gun may succeed in knocking over a brace of black partridge, and thus provide a pleasant addition to the ship's fare. Owing to our protracted delays caused by the channel continually changing—even in half-an-hour, it may take a new course—we are threatened by famine thus early in our journey: a prospect most serious for those of our party who have just gone through a course of Simla season dinners. The first indication of scarcity came about last night. In the centre of the dinner table was a large dish carefully covered, but from which a most savoury fragrance ascended. In due course its contents were displayed, and proved, to the intense horror and rout of the company, to be a whole roast sucking pig, procured evidently from the neighbouring village. The season is not far enough advanced for the wild fowl that during the cold weather crowd these rivers, and altogether we are in a bad way. The Indus Steam Flotilla is supposed to be doomed as soon as the railway gets into thorough working order, but some say that will never be. The line runs too close to the river, is not far enough inland, and will accordingly always be liable to interruptions from inundation. The steamers are specially built for river navigation, drawing only from two to three and a half feet of water, and of course are flat-bottomed. On each side is lashed a large flat, so that altogether about 250 tons of cargo can be carried by the smallest craft. They are far too clumsy for the purpose for which they are intended, the paddles being on one shaft instead of acting separately, and the vessels have a regular bow and stern, instead of having a rudder at either end. They thus not only require to turn frequently, but are turned with difficulty. The smaller crafts burn 20 tons of wood per day; the largest 30. They apparently do not do much more than pay expenses, but under private management, according to the officers, the traffic should prove fairly remunerative.

During the cold weather the trip down the Indus to Kurrachee is a most pleasant journey, and anybody who may wish for a short relaxation from the cares of business, and who may have time enough to stop and visit the places of interest, could not undertake a more interesting tour, and one which will show more of India, than to run up from Bombay to Allahabad, thence to Mooltan, stopping at Cawnpore, and visiting Lucknow, Delhi, and Agra *en route*, returning by the Chenab and Indus, *via* Kurrachee. The cost will amount to about Rs. 800, including hotel bills, and the period need not exceed a month.

As during the past week I have been hearing a good deal as to what are the necessities for the coming campaign, I may perhaps be able to indicate a few of the articles considered most indispensable by those who have had previous experience. The first matter is of course a tent, and protection against cold is the chief requisite in that. At Cawnpore the Elgin Mills are turning out a capital article, something after the style of a shildaree, and specially designed for the purpose. To those of your readers who may be coming up I could not offer better advice than to place an order there. The Company will pack and forward all requisites to any station indicated, the only addition or improvement to what they supply that is required being the substitution of iron for wooden pegs, as the latter are almost useless in the stony soil of Afghanistan. Two changes of warm English underclothing are absolutely essential, and cloaks or ulsters should be lined on the inside with sheepskin or other fur. One or two pairs of thick worsted stockings will also be most useful, and nothing but flannel shirts and woollen socks may be taken. An air pillow, Ashantee hammock, or cork mattrass, will be sufficient as regards bedding; smokers had better leave cheroots behind, and take a couple of pipes and three or four pounds of cavendish. In the way of provisions, a dozen tins of Liebig's extract, with some flavouring essence,—such as celery and a few tins of cocoa and milk, also matches and candles, must not be forgotten; but more important than all, is a leather water bottle of the kind supplied by Messrs. Scobie and Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay; I have one, and several gentlemen are getting others made for themselves, taking it as a pattern. A pocket filter will also be very useful. Warm clothing for horses is necessary, but that can be obtained better and cheaper in the Punjab bazaars than anywhere else. These are the articles most essential, indeed indispensable; warm clothing for servants is procurable to any extent on the frontier. It will be observed that cold is the chief enemy to provide against, and rightly so, for the piercing character of the Quetta winds is hardly to be equalled, and there is little or no firewood obtainable.

MITHANKOTE, OCT. 23.

This place has very little of the appearance of a large depot, and on arriving here we were surprised to find that the only indications of what is going on were about a hundred camels and a few tents scattered along the banks. The fact is everything sent is forwarded as fast as it comes in, as all stores that have come to hand as yet belong solely to General Biddulph's column. I find that six months' stores for the Europeans have gone on, but very little progress has been made with the native and camp followers' necessaries. Col. Lane has hitherto had charge of the Commissariat arrangements here, but he has been relieved by Col. Cox, the former gentleman proceeding forthwith to Quetta to superintend the Commissariat Department of the Advance Force. 21,000 camel loads are required to complete the provisions for six months ordered to Quetta, only 3,000 of these have gone on, but as about 600 a day are going forward—a number that will shortly be increased—it is expected that all will have been completed by the end of this month. I hear that General Biddulph hopes to be in a position to make a forward move from Quetta by the 10th proximo, and as he has declared that he *is* going on, we are in hopes that the Peshawur people will not have all the work to themselves. Col. Sankey has examined the river hereabouts for a suitable point to construct his bridge. He has not quite decided upon the matter as yet, and has proceeded to survey the river at Gobla, a point about 50 miles above Sukkur. Should a convenient crossing place be found there, it will shorten the distance between the Indus and Quetta considerably, and General Stewart's column would be concentrated on that point, instead of at Mithankote, as is the present intention. A few of the regiments of that force have already come into Mooltan, and will remain there until such time as will see the whole of our troops and stores well away, when they will be pushed forward to the river.

Commissariat stores are now coming in fast, with the exception of gram and forage. The gram crop failed in the Punjab last year, hence the difficulty as regards that; but probably efforts will be made to obtain the necessary quantity further south; and as regards forage, I think you will find that some of the up-country agencies of the Bombay firms will be asked to purchase and compress on account of Government. I had the pleasure of giving the names of one or two of the most likely houses to the Commissariat officers at Mooltan, who, I believe, were to telegraph next day.

Happily the roads between Quetta and the frontier are reported free from plunderers, but, as a measure of safety, escorts are still sent on with each batch of camels. Regrets are general about the Thull route being closed. There is plenty of grass along that road right up to Dadur, but the fear of angering the Pathans prevents it being used.

I start for Rajanpore this evening, where there are telegraph and post offices, and a few other civilized conveniences. The distance is twelve miles, and it will be our first march. To-morrow we cross the frontier, when I shall have to bid you good-bye until Quetta is reached. The Indus at this point is a most magnificent sight. The rivers have all united and together roll down more than a mile of water broad; so vast is the extent of flood, that looking up or down the stream the opposite shores sink quite below the horizon, while all the time the banks are tumbling in with a succession of thuds, sometimes continued like thunder, at others sharp and loud as cannon, that mark where trees and earth are swept away on their long voyage to the sea. Low down on the opposite side is a dark blue range of hills that mark the limits of the Indian Empire—limits that to-morrow we cross, leaving peace, order, and safety behind, with nothing but sterility, hunger, and Afghans in front.

ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA GHAZI KHAN, OCT. 24.

WELL may you ask, "What is the Government of India waiting for?" It is a good thing, perhaps, we are only going to fight such semi-savages as the Afghans. The delay and unnecessary arrangements are really too absurd, and show utter want of management somewhere. The Commissariat Department has shown blunders enough to prove their incapability of dealing with such a paltry force as the Quetta reinforcement. Again, recruiting is going on here by a young subaltern of the 1st Pathan Regiment, who has never joined his regiment. The 1st are miserably short of officers now at Quetta, and yet they diminish them by sending off one officer to do recruiting, and another for some other work in the Pass. The 2nd Sikhs are here and part at Rajanpore. They go to the front soon. The 3rd Sikhs come here from "Dismal" next week. Major Finnis and some junior officers have already arrived. Colonel Hills has left for Quetta. The 19th B. C. come here about the end of the week, but will go into camp about 4 miles from the station. We are therefore very short of the military. Mr. Fryer, the Deputy Commissioner, has gone into Beloochistan on special political duty. He has been relieved of his duties by Mr. Dawes, until Mr. Gladstone's return from leave from Europe. The road between this and Mooltan is simply past all repair. The dak which runs in connection with the Postal Department is a disgrace to the authorities and all concerned. The wretched *tats* which drag the "mail carts" or "expresses" are so miserably thin, and horribly galled, that never did I see the worst used of any *ekka* pony in such a state. The drivers say what can they do, the ponies have five and six journeys to perform daily, and over the worst of sandy roads; they must beat the ponies, hence the sores and the open wounds. This dak is under the Deputy Commissioner; so as there is no one over such a great man, complaints hang fire and are fruitless. We were compelled to get out and walk, ponies were so thoroughly done up and exhausted. All officers coming to the front must come by this mail cart, and every one of them have complained, but all to no purpose as yet. The horse dak to Rajanpore has been removed, so all officers proceeding from here must make their own arrangements. No end of *poorbeeah* servants are being sent back from Beloochistan, and if not employed, Mooltan will soon be infested with thieves. The Railway from the Indus at Khanpore is being pushed on vigorously. This will be a great boon to those marching for Quetta, as the country from Mithankote through Rajanpore to Beloochistan is the most uninteresting imaginable. But good shooting is to be had on the Indus. The natives here are very sanguine that if Shere Ali fights he will be beaten, if not annihilated, in almost the first encounter. The semi-Beloochees and Dera Ghazi Khanites have no love for the Afghans. The 3rd Sikhs, much to their horror, will not go on, but remain behind to garrison this station and Rajanpore,—do *chokidari* in fact.

The Nawab of Bhawalpore has offered Government a contingent of 10,000 men. It is possible we shall draw on His Highness for 2,000 men if we want them. Anyhow they are all in readiness to join the Sirkar. The Nawab is a splendid fellow, and is the most thorough Mussulman gentleman I ever met. He is an Englishman in all his tastes for sport, humour, and justice; speaks English fluently; rides, plays polo, billiards, gives dinner parties, &c. Much of his polish and culture are due to the splendid training he has had from Mr. Crampton Doran, his tutor and adviser, himself an English gentleman of the highest sporting tastes. It is a pity the Nawab has not been educated in England, as he has so long wished to do, but Government are afraid, and think he may return spoilt.

The Nawab Jaimal Sing, of this district, as you know, has gone with Major Sandeman to Quetta. The Nawab's son, a Lagari chief of gigantic proportions (Dost Mahomed Khan Lagari), has gone to Mecca on a pilgrimage. On his return he will probably be sent in charge of his father's Militia force, to guard outposts on the Frontier. Dera Ghazi Khan was flooded last month by an unusual rising of the Indus, which deluged the country for about 100 miles wide in some places. "Ghazi" itself was surrounded by a sea. The Indus stood 4 feet deep in the station. The houses being composed entirely of mud fell down one after the other. The whole of the Cavalry and Infantry Lines fell like packs of cards. The ladies rushed from their houses during the night and sought shelter in the only safe house in the station—Mr. Fryer's. The whole station looks as if it had been besieged and burnt and deserted. All have gone from cantonments, and are living in tents like gipsies by the road side facing the jail. Ladies sit out under trees, write their letters, read, and call on each other; children play about in the shade, and it looks not unlike a pic-nic party. The Dawk Bungalow is in ruins too, and is being pulled down to be repaired. Government might make some better arrangements for poor tired travellers, but all are too busy to think of anything else but "getting to the front," and even the civilians wish to share in the honour and glory of the coming "tamasha."

Owing to the badness of the roads about here, most of the troops from Mooltan will go down the Indus from Sher Sher, and land at Khanpore. Captain Atkinson, with 180 men of his regiment, the 1st Punjab Cavalry, are still here, but he is daily expecting to get a telegram to march on to join the rest of the regiment at Quetta. Col. Bracken, in temporary command of the 2nd Sikhs here, is going on sick leave. Captain Showers has left, and Dr. Sanders goes next week. Dr. Wright has arrived; so has Captain Henderson.

THE FRONTIER.

(*From the Pioneer's Correspondent.*)

PESHAWUR, Oct. 23.

HURRI-SINGH is the position at present occupied by our little Peshawur army. It is unnecessary to detail the various forces there assembled, as you have already been furnished with the list more than once. I need only mention that the centre of the line, which extends for three quarters of a mile, is occupied by the three batteries of artillery, that to the right of them is posted the 81st Regiment, and to the left the 7th N. I., and that the other troops are arranged in order, some on one side and some on the other. The camp may possibly be moved some distance farther on, as the sanitary condition of its present site is rather imperfect. There was no news whatever stirring among the men—only a very strong impression that the Ameer had signified his readiness to attend a Peshawur durbar, that he was willing to have the frontier question settled as we pleased, and that our troops would be required merely to walk in and take possession! As I passed through the camp, a battery of royal horse artillery happened to be exercising on the open ground in front, and a fine sight it was to note the rapidity with which they scoured the plain, and the precision and promptitude with which they took up their various positions.

The road from Hurri-Singh, though not by any means so good as it might be, is still in very fair order. I had been warned that it was covered with boulders, and for a conveyance quite impassable. No boulders were happily visible, at least on the road itself, nor did I expect to find them, considering that Burnes so far back as 1837 went from Peshawur to Jumrud Fort in a coach. The truth is one can drive out without any trouble whatever, not to Jumrud only, but right into the fort. The road is perfectly practicable, I understand, as far as Ali Musjid and beyond. There is a gradual ascent to Jumrud, and the scenery, as one approaches the hills, becomes most sterile and uninviting. Jumrud Fort—properly Futtehghur or the "Fort of Victory"—was built by the Sikhs in 1837 after Dost Mahomed had slain Hurri-Singh in the battle previously mentioned. Though defeated, yet the Sikhs claimed the merit of a victory, as the Afghans unwilling to try the issue of another contest, retreated to their mountain fastnesses soon after the battle. The fort was at first dependent for water on the streams which issue from the hills, and one of which—that which rises in a spring at Ali Musjid, and after passing some distance underground, continues its course by the village of Jumrud—is said to be strongly impregnated with antimony. As these streams could be easily cut off by the Afghans, the Sikhs sank a well in the fort, but had to mine for 180 feet before coming to water. From this well, now not more than 165 feet deep, I believe the present garrison is supplied. The fort itself is a square of about 300 or 350 yards, protecting a smaller fort octagonal in form, in the centre of which rises a lofty mass of buildings commanding the surrounding country. It is dreadfully ruinous at present, but rapidly regaining its former strength and completeness under the energetic superintendence of Captain Wright, R. E., of Peshawur. Jumrud Fort is about three miles from the Khyber Pass, the entrance to which from this side with modern artillery it really commands. At the mouth of the Pass stands the little village of Kadam, which is also fortified by a Sikh fort, but of no great strength. Half a mile beyond Kadam the difficulties of this celebrated Pass may be said truly to begin, the defile at that point narrowing to a width of 150 yards.

The troops at present encamped both within and without the fort are portions of the 22nd N. I. and 17th B. C., under the supreme local command of the Brigadier General Ross, who is, I believe, still in Peshawur, and who of course as Brigadier commands both at Peshawur and Hurri-Singh as well; and the Frontier Force, consisting of the 1st Sikhs, the Guides and a mule battery all of whom are under the special and independent control of the Political Officer, Major Cavagnari, whose energy and pluck in making reconnaissances into the enemy's territory know no bounds. Unfortunately nothing was doing during the time I spent at the Fort, nor had I the pleasure of an interview with Major Cavagnari, who was then in Peshawur. But as at Hurri-Singh so at Jumrud, all the world was merely waiting to know what was to happen next.

It is rather a singular fact that of the four English regiments now in the frontier, two of them, the 9th and the 17th, were concerned in the last Afghan affair some forty years ago. The latter regiment, the 17th were of course all through the campaign. Specially they were one of the four European regiments concerned in the storming of Ghuznee—the occasion on which the Brigadier, Sir Robert Sale, won immortal fame in single combat with a gigantic Afghan whose skull, after a desperate struggle, he clove to the eyebrows. The former regiment, the 9th, formed part of Pollock's avenging army, and had the honour of leading army, and had the honour of leading the separate columns—two on the heights and one in the Pass—with which that famous General began his advance upon Ali Musjid. In old heroic days a recital of the glorious deeds of men's ancestors was supposed to inspire courage in the day of battle. No such stimulus is required now, at least among British soldiers. Yet the history of distinguished regiments may be read with advantage by both officers and men, and if the knowledge of the glory achieved by their predecessors influences their *morale* in ever so slight a degree, it will have served its turn.

It is said that the 17th Regiments will march to Hurri-Singh on Friday next, and that the 9th deatachment will then return to Peshawur, and on some subsequent day proceed to Nowshera. I cannot say if this will really be done or not, but one thing is certain—of the four European regiments now at Peshawur, the 9th, having been all through the Jowaki affair, is last on the list for active service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWS FROM PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, OCT. 29.

The 40-pounder and Field Batteries return to Cantonments to-morrow. The Mountain Battery from Murree, the 4th Ghoorkas, and the 45th Sikhs are expected on the 30th.

On the 2nd and 6th November respectively, preparations are being made to advance, but it is unlikely that any can take place under a month or six weeks.

General Maude, it is reported, is coming to assume the command of the first division of Artillery; the first division consists of one [Ba]ttery Horse and one Field, one 40-pounder [and t]wo Mountain Batteries under the command of Colonel Williams.

The reported advance is at present to Dhaka.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Nothing is yet known as to the result of the Cabinet Council which was held last Saturday.

RISING IN MACEDONIA.

Russia has disclaimed any connivance on her part at the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia.

The semi-official Austrian organ the *Abenpost* states that the object of the rising in Macedonia is to extend the confines of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea.

Consols yesterday closed at 94⅝, being a rise of one-eighth.

* The Stock markets are improving and apprehensions are subsiding.

* This is evidently not intended in a political sense.

WAR MATERIAL FOR INDIA.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Quantities of war material are being shipped at Woolwich for India.

A NEW EGYPTIAN LOAN.

A new Egyptian loan of £8,500,000 has been authorised.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Bombay Mails of 7th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Stock Markets are improving and apprehensions are subsiding.

LONDON, OCT. 28, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera 4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-6⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ......112⅞
Bar Silver 50
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 72
4½ per cent. do 78¼
About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrival—Kashgar.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7⅛d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅜d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 8d.	"
Francs, 3 " "	...2·12.	"

THE Begum of Bhopal has most loyally offered her army to Government, and the whole Bhopal Battalion has volunteered for service anywhere.

WE regret to hear of a very sad affair that has occurred at Mhow. Captain Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 3rd Hussars, shot himself through the head two or three days ago, and died immediately. Captain Berkeley was the youngest Captain in his regiment, and had been Adjutant for some time before his promotion.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, sanction was asked to the payment of Rs. 1,000 on account of making surveys, &c., of the Bhunderwadda Hill: the amount to be met from the Drainage Loan of twenty-seven lakhs. A doubt was expressed whether there would be a sufficient head of water on the top of the hill; and after some discussion, it was resolved that the proposal for a distribution service reservoir on the eastern side of the island be referred by the Municipal Commissioner to the Consulting Engineer for opinion and report, and that sanction be given to a preliminary expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on account of making surveys. In connection with a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer regarding the paving of footpaths, &c., it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to have the footpaths flagged with Sewree bluestone within the sanctioned amount as agreed to by the Council in their resolution, dated 17th September last. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee brought forward a motion, of which he had given notice, that water supplied to Government buildings and institutions, charitable and religious buildings and institutions, fountains, gardens, club houses, hotels, manufactories, &c., be assessed by meter and charged at the ordinary rate; and also that water supplied beyond the limits of the city be assessed by meter and charged at the uniform rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for 1,000 gallons. Mr. Nowrojee, in support of his motion, began reading an elaborate paper bristling with facts and figures and extracts from official records; but he had not proceeded a long way when Sir Frank Souter voted it a bore. A discussion ensued, after which the Council resolved to allow Mr. Nowrojee to read the rest of his speech, Sir Frank Souter being the only dissentient. There was some delay in the proposition finding a seconder, and it was finally agreed that the discussion of the motion be deferred until the Municipal Commissioner, who has the subject already in hand, should have reported upon it.

THE sum of Rs. 2,10,000 sanctioned by the Town Council for town duty refunds in their resolution, dated 8th January last, having been almost expended, the Council at their meeting, held yesterday, granted an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 to enable the Municipal Commissioner to pass the claims up to the end of the current year. Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Council, he would ask the Municipal Commissioner to explain whether there will really be a saving in the collection of town dues for the year 1879 if the collection does not amount to as much as the previous year; and to report on the memorial of the merchants generally.

THE saying that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip" receives a fresh illustration in the long-looked-for opening of the Tulsee water works for public use. It was expected that the works would be completed by the end of this year. The realization of this anticipation is now found to be impracticable, for the contractors say that, owing to the ground about Tulsee being cut up by the recent heavy rains, &c., the work of laying the pipes cannot be completed according to previous calculations. Mr. Walton has been instructed to enquire into and report upon the matter.

THE Shah of Persia returned to Teheran on the 8th August from his European tour. At a special audience of the Corps Diplomatique, His Majesty expressed his regret that, owing to the death of the late King of Hanover, he had been unable to carry out his intention of visiting England.

THE two Burmese Princes who, upon the death of the late King, took refuge in the British Residency at Mandalay out of fear of disputed succession and consequent civil war, have asked permission to proceed to British India. They have been informed that the British Government offers no impediment to their residing in its territory.

THE reductions in the Mysore Administrative Establishment and expenses are being carried out vigorously in view of the approaching transfer of the State to Native rule. The terms upon which the European officers of the Commission will receive some indemnity for the cessation of their civil employ have been settled and will shortly be announced.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy paid return visits to the Rajas of Jhind and Faridkot on Friday, the 25th instant. H. H. the Raja of Jhind leaves Simla the following day. The Nawab of Maleir Kotla has arrived in Simla.

SURGEON W. FINDEN has been appointed to the staff of General Donald Stewart.

WE learn that Captains Goad and Cambier, R. A., and Lieut. Maltby, of the Hyderabad Contingent, are the only officers of this force ordered to join the Expeditionary Frontier Force. No more from the H. C., it is said, will be permitted to go.

THE *Pioneer*—The Rajah of Ulwar's offer to supply Government with 200 camels and 50 drivers, for transport duty at the frontier, has been accepted. His Highness was asked on the 23rd instant to send the animals to Lahore, to join the Viceroy's camp. The request was promptly complied with on the following day.

A DARING case of robbery occurred last week at Doulatabad, near Aurungabad, in which a sowcar, *en route* to Nandgaum, was eased of a few thousand rupees by a jemadar in the Nizam's city police, who has been apprehended. Another gang of robbers was apprehended on the 26th in the city, and property was found in their possession which was stolen several months ago.

THE *Statesman*—It is time to say plainly that Government does not supply the Press with such facts as are helpful in forming opinion. There is much information which it could furnish, not only with safety, but with great gain to the public, which it keeps back. It need hardly be said that it does occasionally furnish an important item of news, but not often. And as we have said, it does not give information which is useful in forming opinions—which is the great test of the value of information. The truth is, that in spite of Lord Lytton's professed devotion to facts, there was never a Government in India which was more lacking in veracity in its relations with the public than the present one.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*, on the question of warm clothing suited to the coming campaign:—"Officers have been recommended to give good substantial warm clothing to their servants. 'Posteens' are not to be had, the supply having been stopped from Kabul. If an advance is made shortly to Jellalabad, I am afraid the troops will have a rough time of it; it is all very well for the heads of the Military Department at Simla to talk about 80lbs. for a tent, and the same quantity for personal baggage; but for campaigning in Kabul, with the prospect of a stay there for some part of the cold weather, we ought to be well protected from the cold. I am not an advocate for the soldier having luxuries, but he ought to have a good tent. The allowance for personal baggage is scanty, and you cannot get much of a tent weighing only 80lbs. It would be a great boon if Government were to order up a number of light tents from the Elgin and Muir Mills, and let officers have them on indent; also flannel shirts, socks, and ammunition boots. In a European regiment you can generally get the latter article, but officers of native corps are dependant on local resources, and just now the supply is not equal to the demand. The new order about weight of tents and personal baggage has just been issued, and without the assistance of Government, it will be very hard for officers to provide themselves in time."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—The question of house rent is, we believe, becoming a very important one to all European residents in India. In Calcutta we notice that the *Indian Daily News* has stirred up a discussion on this interesting subject; our contemporary laments over the disappointment that many Europeans must feel, who have been attracted to India by very fair promises, but who find that house-rent absorbs a very large portion of the handsome incomes they anticipated receiving on their arrival in India. The *Daily News* refers to the smaller class of houses in Calcutta, but the evil of high rents is felt by tenants of large houses as well as small, and, moreover, extends to nearly every station in India. New houses for Europeans are not built in sufficient number in any station, and the consequence is that the rent of the old houses slowly but surely rises, and house accommodation for Europeans becomes every year more scarce and more difficult to obtain. The native houseowners are in no hurry to build new houses, and perhaps many of them have not the capital at command for the purpose; but Europeans might form building societies, or start a Tontine which has many fascinations about it, and perhaps some wealthy natives might be induced to join them, but unless some efforts be made to provide additional house accommodation for Europeans, these unfortunate persons will find that house-rent and exchange will reduce their incomes to a vanishing point.

THE *Statesman*—The speeches delivered the other day at Simla are exceedingly satisfactory in one respect, if we assume that they truly represent the effect that has been produced by the Vernacular Press Act. It would be all the more agreeable to ourselves to make this assumption, because what our legislators tell us has been the effect of the measure, is precisely the sort of effect which we predicted of it, though according to the hon'ble orators, it has been accomplished with an instantaneousness and completeness, which in our happiest moments of sanguinity we never anticipated. To our minds there is a *prima facie* probability in the statements (taken with liberal deductions) made by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and his Excellency the Viceroy, and as we are unable, of our own knowledge, to controvert these statements, we have two very good reasons for not positively disbelieving them. To see that we positively believe them, without hesitation or misgiving, would be to say that we have forgotten the character of the Government we live under, which never represents things as they are, but as it wants us to conceive of them. Accordingly, if the Government is found protesting that something is not only white but dazzlingly white, you may almost "lay your life the thing is black." If it declares that a particular famine is the best managed that India has ever seen, you know that half-a-million people were starved through neglect and incompetency. And so, when, with much reiteration and asseveration, the public is assured that the success of the Vernacular Press Act has been perfect, that it has already, and by merely coming into existence, accomplished all that its warmest supporters predicted of it, and much more than any one ventured to predict, one naturally jumps to the conclusion that the Act has in some way or other proved an utter abortion.

AN ANOMALY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That judgment of Mr. Justice Forbes in the High Court, Madras, in the case of the *Madras Times*, which you have recently published, strikes me as one of the most extraordinary, and I am surprised that it has not attracted notice. Complainant, Assistant Manager of the Madras Railway, enters an action against the proprietor of the above journal for Rs. 20,000, and at the hearing the said complainant tells the Judge that he has suffered no damage! In the name of common sense, why did not the Judge at once quash the action, and read a lecture to the man who could dare to drag a other into Court, he having no case to back up what turned out to be a baseless claim. It surely, after this, was an outrage upon law and equity to mulct defendant in Rs. 300 damages and costs. The decision, plainly ought to have been reversed if the justice of the case had to be met—the costs at least ought to have been decreed as against complainant. He admittedly has sustained no damage, and makes an unprincipled claim in due form for Rs. 20,000—yet he obtains Rs. 300!

One may guess what the Manager of any Railway would think of a passenger who laid claim against a company for an alleged injury which turned out to be baseless, and which was prosecuted for the purpose of exacting money to which he was not entitled. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·790
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·652
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, E, ESE, NW NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	293

A PRINTED table of charges hung up in a hotel at Lahore, has been forwarded to us by a delighted traveller. There are little peculiarities in its style beyond the special feature which has enchanted our correspondent. Thus the "lodger" is informed that he is "in no way authorised to threaten or to abuse the hotel servants," and also that "spitting on carpets must be avoided," but the real attractions of the establishment come to a focus in the list of meals attainable. We read —

Tiffin Hot	Rs. 1 2
Dinner	" 2 0
Supper grilled after dinner	" 1 0
Young baby grilled with onion	" 0 8

Is there another hotel in India where people who are fond of children could be thus regaled?—*Pioneer*.

MENDICANTS AND TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had occasion sometime ago to call your attention to the nuisance caused by mendicants and others infesting places where the tram-cars generally stop. I am constrained to recur to the subject, as the nuisance has by no means abated; such places as Pydonie, Abdool Raymon Street, the Market, and Boree Bunder seem to be their general resorts, and it is the persistency and importunity, combined with an utter absence of feeling for passengers in exhibiting their deformity or sore diseases, with which they solicit alms, that annoys and otherwise aggravates one. Why does not the Tramway Company adopt some stringent measures for the suppression of this evil, or, if they are powerless, why does not the Police Department step in and do the needful? KITTY.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE learn that the Rev. Mr. Wetherhead, Secretary C. M. S., Bombay, intends proceeding to Aurungabad, Deccan, to open the new Mission Church on Sunday, the 3rd proximo, which has been constructed by the Rev. Mr. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, C. M. S. The edifice is for the native congregation, and it has been very neatly finished at a cost of about Rs. 9,000. Great credit is due to the rev pastor for his untiring zeal in completing the church in thirteen months. The amount of funds (Rs. 8,960) realized is insufficient. The amount realized is from the following sources, viz.:—

Church Missionary Society	Rs. 500
Famine Relief Fund	" 7,275
Private contributions	" 1,185
Total...	" 8,960

or Rs. 640 short of the actual expenditure, and it is to be hoped the generous public will come forward with aid to liquidate the debt of Rs. 640 for so good a cause. The new Mission Church is really an acquisition to this station. It may be remembered that the church was commenced last year as a "relief work," and it was the means of affording employment to a very large number of poor Christian and heathen workmen. The native congregation of this station numbers 400 souls. The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Wetherhead, will see for himself that the church with its enclosure are well worth the amount expended on it. It is to be hoped that this appeal will not be in vain.

RAINFALL IN THE BERARS AND HYDERABAD TERRITORY

TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

	in.	cts.		in.	cts.
Oomraotee	36	35	Aurungabad	29	30
Akola	28	48	Secunderabad	39	35
Bassim	45	70	Bolarum	32	32
Woon	45	00	Hyderabad (Deccan)	45	01
Ellichpore	29	10			
Booldana	28	20	Jaulna	33	00

Several very heavy showers of rain fell in the current month.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Swiss Girl & Boy	
Overture	Tancredy	Rossini.
Cavatina	From Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	Die Industriellen	Strauss.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Galop	Narren (Carnival)	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Wednesday evening services in St. Andrew's Church will be recommenced this evening at 8 o'clock. An address will be given by Major Oldham, R. E.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 P. M. of the 27th instant was 142 inches and 75 cents.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell on view of the body of Hookerjee Cowasjee, who committed suicide by throwing himself into a well on the night previous. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Visram Ludda, a dealer in old iron, &c, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a brass screw bolt, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily for his possession of the same. He was fined Rs. 30 or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th October 1878 was 39,825 maunds, and in money Rs. 14,993. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 19th Oct. 1878.	Week ending 20th Oct. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 852	Mds 3,148	...	Mds 2,296
Amount	Rs. 358	Rs. 1,506	...	Rs. 1,188
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 36,873	Mds 86,049	...	Mds 49,176
Amount	Rs. 6,950	Rs. 24,774	...	Rs. 17,824
JAGREE— Weight	Mds. 2,813	Mds 3,530	...	Mds. 717
Amount	Rs. 1,760	Rs. 909	Rs. 851	..
OPIUM— Weight	Mds. 209	...	Mds. 209	...
Amount	Rs. 528	...	Rs. 528	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 5,126	Mds 6,154	..	Mds. 1,028
Amount	Rs. 5,397	Rs. 6,021	—	Rs. 624
SALT— Weight	Mds 23,036	Mds 14,400	Mds. 8,636	...
Amount	Rs. 4,320	Rs. 4,296	Rs. 24	...
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 2,640	Mds 3,640	..	Mds. 1,000
Amount	Rs. 1,093	Rs. 951	Rs 142	...
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 3,063	Mds 4,402	..	Mds. 1,339
Amount	Rs. 1,655	Rs. 2,415	..	Rs. 760
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 70,102	Mds 63,216	Mds 6,886	...
Amount	Rs. 22,782	Rs. 18,964	Rs. 3,818	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 1,44,714	Mds 1,84,539	..	Mds. 39825
Amount	Rs. 44,843	Rs. 59,836	...	Rs. 14,993

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain C. L. Browne, will sail to-day for England, with 41 officers, 9 ladies, and 30 children; and also 930 men, 70 women, and 178 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Lieut P Blackburn, R H A
Col and Mrs G A Wilkinson and three children, R H A
Lieut and Mrs W Campbell and three children, R A
Captain A F Wilkinson, Gl List
Major and Mrs W C O'Shaughnessy and child, 1-12th Foot
Major and Mrs G F Blackwood and two children, R A
Lieut A S Pratt, R A
Lieut W E Blewitt, R A
Major The Hon A B Montmorency, R A.
Lieut H Burton, R A
Lieut A Burton, R A
Captain and Mrs H A Rigg and two children, R A
Lieut W R Prickett, R A
Lieut H M L Rundle, R A
Major and Mrs B Hinde and child, R A
Major W Bisset and child, R A
Lieut K P Leach, R A
Lieut T H E Acton, R A
Surg B M Tincler and child, A M D
Captain A French, 12th Regt
Vet Surg B A W Powell, R A
Vet Surg M Anderson, R A
2nd Lieut H J Forster, 2-15th Foot
Captain G Vernon, 2-16th Foot
Captain and Mrs M Sawyer and child, 2-12th Foot
Lieut A E Peters, 2-11th Foot
Surg Major G L Hinde, A M D
Surg P Connolly, A M D
Sub-Lieut S M Jopp, 48th Regt
Lieut A W C Bell, Staff Corps
Captain C O Cornish and two children, 73rd Foot
Captain J H G Wolseley, 2-22nd Foot
Lieut W H Leak, 2-22nd Foot
Captain W S Richardson, 2-25th Foot
Lieut W A Tebbitt, 65th Foot
Lieut J H C Coote, 73rd Foot
Captain T A Kemble, 2-11th Foot
Quarter Master and Mrs J Walsh and six children, 72nd Foot
Lieut L A T McCudden, Staff Corps.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal Office, Dr. Blaney presiding. The other members present were:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghanath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who attended the Council for the first time after his recent severe illness.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of several pieces of ground in different parts of the city for street improvement.

PRINTING CONTRACT.

Sanction was given to a contract with the proprietors of the *Times of India* Printing Press for the performance of the printing work of the Municipality during the ensuing year at the same rates as before.

THE BHUNDERWADDA SCHEME.

Sanction was asked to the payment of Rs. 1,000 on account of making surveys, &c., of the Bhunderwadda Hill: the amount to be met from the Drainage Loan of 27 lakhs.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the proposal for a distribution service reservoir on the eastern side of the island be referred by the Municipal Commissioner to the Consulting Engineer for opinion and report, and that sanction be given to a preliminary expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on account of making surveys, &c.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sanction was given to the taking of legal proceedings against Mr. Dosabhoy Shapoorjee for the recovery of rates due, viz., Rs 90-9-0 and to accrue due from him in respect of his properties, Nos. 8 and 63, Naigaum. The Collector pointed out that the services of the solicitors will have to be engaged when he proceeded against the party in the High Court. Also against Mr. Ganput Pandoorang for the recovery of rates due, viz., Rs. 146-3-8 and to accrue due from him in respect of his properties, Colowdee, Parell, Mahim, &c. Sanction was given also to the services of the solicitors being engaged when the case is proceeded with in the High Court.

A PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the solicitors, dated 23rd instant, stating that the Council's offer of Rs. 2,900, including costs, to Mr. Hurrywullubdas Kulliandas in connection with his claim regarding the lease of premises at Chowpatty, occupied for police purposes, had been refused by him, and that the solicitors of Mr. Hurrywullubdas state that the claim would not be satisfied for less than Rs. 4,000 (Rs. 3,100 for damages and Rs. 900 for costs).

The Council authorised the Commissioner to pay the amount demanded.

FOOT-PATHS.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Town Council, dated 17th September last, a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer regarding the paving of foot-paths, &c.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to have the footpaths flagged with Sewree bluestone within the sanctioned amount as agreed to by the Council in their resolution, dated 17th September last.

FULL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT, &C.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee brought forward the following motion of which he had given notice:—"That, as the Bombay Municipal Act does not in any case authorise the exemption from the levy of water-rate (being a rate charged for service) the existing practice of not charging the full rate to certain buildings and institutions belonging to Government in the City of Bombay be discontinued from the 1st of January 1879, and that water be supplied to them and assessed by meter, and charged at the ordinary rate.

2. "That subject to the authority vested in the Municipal Commissioner under section 90 of the Act to supply water in certain cases by measurement and by contract with the sanction of the Town Council, the practice of total or partial exemption of the ordinary water rate in favor of certain charitable, benevolent and religious buildings and institutions be discontinued from the 1st January 1879, and that such buildings and institutions and all fountains and large gardens, clubs, hotels, lodging- houses, refreshment rooms, mills, manufactories, bakeries, tanneries, dyers' establishments, and livery and cattle stables be supplied with water and assessed by meter, and charged at the ordinary rate.

3. "That subject to the provision of section 90 of the Municipal Act, water be supplied beyond the limits of the City of Bombay and assessed by meter and charged at the uniform rate of Rs. 1-8 for 1,000 gallons."

Mr. Nowrojee commenced to read a long and elaborate paper bristling with facts and figures in support of his motion, which pressure on our space precludes us from publishing.

Sir Frank Souter, interrupting, objected to the reading of long autograph speeches, especially when the secretary stated that some pressing matters awaited the consideration of the Council. The practice of reading set speeches was very obstructive to the transaction of business; and Sir Frank referred to the practice that prevailed at the late Bench of Justices, the chairman of which, the late Mr. John Connon, once ruled that a speech was a speech, and that no written speeches were desirable.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that his speech teemed with figures and extracts from official records which he could not carry in his head, but that if the Council wished him not to read the speech any further, he was wholly in their hands.

Sir Frank Souter admitted that Mr. Nowrojee occasionally brought before the Council several matters of great public use, the value of which Sir Frank had no wish to depreciate. But a speech was a speech which, in a set form, was not desirable for the despatch of business, while Mr. Nowrojee could easily quote as many figures as he liked.

Mr. Kirkham said there was no rule of the Council on the subject, but in the Corporation rule 20 said that no written speeches were to be made except with the permission of the meeting. He thought, however, that in a sustained argument on an important matter, a set speech might be permitted to be made.

Mr. Shantaram thought that, with a written speech, they could get through the work sooner than otherwise would be the case if Mr. Nowrojee doled out his facts and figures in a slow, leisurely way.

On the motion of Mr. Kirkham, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Sir Frank Souter alone dissenting—Mr. Nowrojee was allowed to read the rest of his speech. Before doing so, he remarked that reading speeches was not an unusual thing at the Council meetings.

Mr. Nowrojee wound up his speech with the motion given above, but as there was some delay in its finding a seconder, Mr. Kirkham suggested an adjournment of the consideration of the matter until the Municipal Commissioner had completed his enquiries.

Sir Frank Souter observed that, as the Municipal Commissioner had the subject already in hand, he should be requested to report upon it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy would have the subject adjourned until the next meeting, when they should be able to see their way through it.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the discussion of Mr. Nowrojee's proposition be differed until the Commissioner had reported upon the subject.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th October.

Read letter, dated 11th October, from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, applying for the lease for one year of two compartments in the date bazaar range of godowns at a rent of Rs. 45 each per mensem. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 19th October, recommending that Rs. 50 per mensem be charged for each of the godowns. Resolution: Messrs. Volkart Brothers may have a lease for one year at Rs. 50 per mensen for each godown.

Read letter from Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., dated 16th October, requesting that the "Clan" line of steamers may be registered for a berth in the Prince's Dock, and asking when the Dock will be opened. Read minutes by the members of the Dock Committee. Resolution: Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. to be informed that the "Clan" line of steamers will be allotted one berth on the Western face of the Dock, subject to any alterations that the Trustees may consider necessary hereafter. It may be added, that the Trustees hope that the Prince's Dock may be opened in May or June next.

Read letter, dated 24th September, from the Acting Traffic Manager, reporting the death of Vussonjee Soonderjee, who, with one Gopall Megjee, agreed to lease 533 3-9 square yards land on the Elphinstone Estate, stating that the latter is unwilling to take more than half this area on his own responsibility, but one Lowjee Jaitha has agreed to take the other half on the same terms; and recommending that the sanction of the Trustees be accorded to this arrangement. Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter, dated 22nd October, from the Resident Engineer submitting alternative plans and estimates for godowns for the Port Trust Stores, in order that they may be removed from the Elphinstone godowns, and the whole of one of the blocks of this range made available for the storage of kerosine oil. One plan is to erect a shed now in stock at a cost estimated at Rs. 9,945. The other is to build a range of godowns like the garbling godowns, which could be made into warehouses in connection with the Prince's Dock, when the stores are taken to their permanent site at Mazagon, and this is estimated to cost Rs. 22,385. Resolution: a plan and estimate should be submitted for additional godown accommodation for kerosine oil adjoining the Elphinstone godowns.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator, dated the 22nd instant, reporting the appointment of Mr. J. F. Carlisle as a probationary pilot from the 1st instant.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 22nd October.

15 Vessels piloted into harbour
15 " " out of "
4 " transported.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—DAMAGES TO THE LINE FROM FLOODS.

Simla, 10th October.

Read letter from Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Director of State Railways, Western System, dated 24th August 1878, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Government of India is glad to learn from this report that the effects of the late heavy floods in the valley of the Indus have been less severe than were expected from the accounts first received by telegram. Not a single bridge or culvert has been carried away, although tested by an afflux in some instances of as much as three feet. The damages to banks appear east of Sukkur to have been limited to a length of about 50 miles, where the slopes had not been flattened to 3 to 1, and where the banks were not raised much above the water-level of the present unusual floods. Even in this instance breaches only occurred in the short length of twenty miles between the Sadikabad and Kote Samaba Stations. In other parts, the exertions of the engineer in repairing gaps as they began to form, and in protecting the side slopes of the banks by brushwood and wattling from the wash of the waves of the sheets of unbroken water with which the country was overspread, have averted disasters that might have prevented the re-opening of the upper section of the railway to public traffic for a much longer period than is at present anticipated. The Government of India has noticed with regret the sickness among the officers of the staff caused by their devotion to their duties during the trying period they have gone through, and desires to convey to Mr. Scott and his assistants, as well as to other members of the engineering staff, its appreciation of the severe labour that some of them must have undergone in the maintenance of the railway works.

As soon as the floods have subsided and the pressure on the time of the staff is diminished, it will be necessary to take steps to prevent, if possible, the interruption again of the line. The measures that appear to be pointed out as most emergent by the experience lately acquired, are the raising of the banks north of Reti towards Khanpur, the flattening of all slopes to 3 or 4 to 1, the protection of the sides of the banks from the wash of the water by wattling, planting, and other means, the defence of the bridges and their approaches from the score occasioned by afflux, the reconstruction of the old temporary stations and the completion of the ballasting. Proposals for carrying out these measures and for the future maintenance of the whole Railway should be submitted at an early date for consideration. In the meanwhile, the opening of the section from Kotri to Sukkur can be deferred till the flood season is over. Advantage of this delay should be taken to restore the damage that has been done near Sita and Rukb, and to push on with the reballasting that is necessary.

By, order,
J. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVIEW OF CHINESE TROOPS.

THE following account of a Review of Chinese troops by the Viceroy at Nankin, appears in the *Celestial Empire* of Oct. 3rd:—

The event came off this morning, and with tremendous *eclat*, beginning shortly after six o'clock and concluding only about three in the afternoon. I arrived on the ground about half-past nine, accommpanied by a military mandarin of the fourth rank, who has shown himself a very intelligent and friendly neighbhour since we have been acquainted. He has a red button, and the rank of *tsung-paing*, or brigadier-general; he is employed in the Viceroy's Yamen, and lives, appropriately enough, at the Temple of the God of War. The scene which presented itself to our view was a very pretty one. The entire body of men were drawn up in line two deep, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag. From a short distance it looked as though there were as many flags as men and the effect was admirable. Flags of scarlet, scarlet-and white, and here and there one or two of blue, waved incessantly and regularly in the breeze like tongues of flame, while at the back were grouped the pretty banners of the Viceroy's guard, which are gaily striped with green, red, yellow, pale-blue, white and black. The red and blue uniforms of the soldiers were wonderfully effective, and the general *coup d' œuil* aided by a brilliant sun, was charming. Slowly the fluttering phalanx advanced, the rear-rank men running forward in alternate order, and firing their rifles. Onward and still onward it moved, the men taking their time from a sergeant who stood in the middle distance brandishing a huge crimson standard. Then a horn was blown—the sound of which can only be compared to the hum of a gigantic bee transmitted through the microphone; and the movements changed. Firing ceased, and the battalion prepared to receive cavalry. Fortunately, however, for the battalion, there was no actual cavalry to receive, otherwise the forces of His Imperial Majesty would have been diminished by some hundreds of valiant soldiery. The method adopted was strange in the extreme. Out popped a person, brandished a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant; then, uttering a shriek like an owl, he flourished his shield, turned a somersault, and trippingly retired to the ranks. Throwing somersaults is apparently a very important accomplishment in Chinese warfare, and to be a good soldier a Chinaman should be, before everything, a clever acrobat. After this imposing evolution was completed and everybody in the ranks had duly popped out, poked the air, shrieked and turned head over heels, the drone of the humble-bee was once more heard, and fresh wonders burst upon our gaze. A company was separated from the ranks, and drawn up in an open square in front of the Viceroy's pavilion. The intensest interest prevailed. The people crowded round, approaching as near as the soldiers on guard would permit. Here was something exceptionally fine; something got up for the special delectation of the Viceroy. The drums were beat. The trumpets blared. At last the performance began. A person suddenly danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out his right leg with a graceful jerk; then, bounding backwards, he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he danced promiscuously; ye gods, how he did dance! Donato would have died with envy. He jumped; he waltzed; he capered; he pranced; he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds), stood on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, grasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque curtsey to the Viceroy, and retired upon his laurels. Then another gentleman came forward, and went through similar exertions; then two appeared, and pretended to fight a duel, though like Mr. Mantalini, they took good care to be well out of each other's reach; then another couple, and so on, till the arena was occupied by about a dozen men, running and dancing and hopping and howling, for all the world like so many drunken dervishes. The Viceroy sat behind his table of green and red, surrounded by all the mandarindom of Nankin, sipping his tea and gravely looking on at the preposterous scene before him: while the Fan-t'ai and Tao-t'ai and all the other officers gazed with an expression of the most complete complacency, as though they would say in accents of the truest admiration "Augh—augh; ai-ya! *liao-pu-teh!*" And a fitter phrase could not be employed; *liao-pu-teh* most certainly it was. A grosser farce it will be impossible to conceive. It differed in nothing from the "fightee-pidgin" familiar to foreigners who look in occasionally at a Chinese theatre. The *mise-en-scene*, with the forest of waving scarlet, the gay dresses of the troops, and the pretty natural surroundings, might be tolerated at the Canterbury Hall; but the performance, considered in the light of a burlesque, would be hissed off the stage at a penny gaff. Such, however, is a grand review held in the presence of one of the highest officers in the Empire, and rehearsed for weeks before; such is the result of four thousand years of proud and exclusive civilisation; such, in fine, is Chinese warfare in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

CONCEALMENT OF PRIVATE WEALTH IN CHINA.

(*North China Herald.*)

THE late Lord Lytton, in a thoughtful note on the historical evidence of certain ghastly cruelties said to have been committed by Tiptoft, Lord Worcester, in the wars of the Roses, remarks, "The evidence of his cruelty is no less incontestable than that which proves his learning—the Croyland Historian alone is unimpeachable. Worcester's popular name of 'The Butcher' is sufficient testimony in itself. The people are often mistaken to be sure, but can scarcely be so upon one point, whether a man who has sat in judgment on themselves be merciful or cruel." We have often thought of this sentence when we have read the various apologies which appear from time to time for the acts of the Chinese officials. The fact is that the evidence of the malpractices of the yamens is to be drawn from the mouths of the victims. And, indeed, it is a safeguard of liberty of some value that it is not easy to prevent a recognized fact from appearing in the common language and wayside sayings of a people. If a particular state of affairs exists, it is impossible even if there be no Press worthy of the name, or if the Press be gagged and forbidden to promulgate obnoxious truths, for that state of affairs to be concealed for any length of time. To use the vulgar phrase, "murder will out," and if a particular class of persons are hateful and cruel to the masses, their vices and their tyranny will soon be discovered by the household sayings and proverbs that are in everybody's mouth. There are cases when the feeling is to be accounted for by strong prejudice, e.g., the aversion of a conquered people to their conquerors; but when there is no antipathy of this kind, and when the people express in their proverbs detestation of a special class or profession, we may be sure good grounds exist for the ill-feeling. The common speech of the Chinese abounds with proverbs relating to the exactions and oppressions of the mandarins. We give specimens of the current sayings:—

"Do you wish to enjoy a peaceful state,
First settle all claims with the magistrate."

And again, "Deceive, but do not insult a mandarin;" and another, "An honest magistrate cannot get on," or "A magistrate will not consider your poverty nor the devil your leanness"; and perhaps yet more strongly we find the truth set forth—"Men's hearts are like iron, and the rule of mandarins is like a furnace." And still more cutting is the saying, "Neither dogs nor mandarins injure those who give them anything." These household and wayside speeches show the direction taken by the current of popular opinion, and afford forcible commentaries on the statements of those who eulogize Chinese rule and Chinese officialdom. It must be recollected, however, that proverbs very often survive the state of things that they represent. Thus we are not prepared to say that the corruption in China is so deep or so general as it once was. The influence of foreigners, though by no means all one could wish, is powerful, and there are evidences that the good example which has been set in certain departments has shamed the native bribetaker into moderation, if not into honesty. Still, however, the situation is this. There are hundreds of intelligent men in the Central land possessed of large wealth. This money they are only too eager to employ in railways, in mines, in telegraphs, and in all the public works which would enrich themselves and benefit their country, but they are absolutely obliged to hide their silver and to pretend to be poor, lest the mandarins should squeeze them and by threats, false accusations and all the vile machinery at their command, rob them of every cash they possess.

If this country were placed under the superintending control of any of the great European Powers, the wealth that would be discovered in hiding places would be far more than the first yield of the mines. The dæmon that hovers over China is the dæmon of Fear. Everyone is apprehensive that an act of injudicious liberality, or the display of a little superfluous money, will attract the attention of some spy, and the result will be the visit of the yamen runner and the summons to the magistrate's office. Hence the so-called apathy which is liable to be misunderstood, but which is not to be interpreted as wholly the result of hatred to foreigners, but of apprehension lest the acceptance of any of the foreign schemes should result in bringing down the magistrate or local "flay flint" on the injudicious revealer of his opulence.

Taking this as a fair representation of the existing state of affairs, we see how far the old proverbs are true, and to what extent they fairly represent the Chinese magistrate of to-day.

DISASTROUS GALE IN HONGKONG.

(*Daily Press*, Oct. 9.)

ON Tuesday morning, 8th October, the heaviest gale which has been experienced in Hongkong since the typhoon of May 1875, broke over the island. It was thought that a typhoon was approaching, but the wind died away again in the course of the afternoon. Considerable damage has been worked amongst the cargo boats and sampans and several lives were lost. The Praya in many places has been much cut up, and here and there where the foundations appear to have been undermined the wall has sunk a foot or so. No damage of any consequence was done on shore, and that afloat appears to have been caused more by the heavy sea which rolled into the harbour than the force of gale. At seven o'clock a fresh westerly wind was blowing which gradually increased, and at nine o'clock veered round to the east blowing a strong gale—barometer 29·736. At about a quarter to ten o'clock the drum at the Harbour Master's Office was hoisted and a typhoon gun fired from the Police Chop. The tide was then a foot over the Praya wall near the Harbour Master's Office. The men-of-war struck their top-gallant masts and sent down all yards, and the merchant steamers got up steam, and some of them went to the other side of the harbour, and out through the Lamma Channel for protection. A large number of sampans, Hakka boats, and cargo boats sunk. A steam launch belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company sunk close to the stem of the tug Fame. No lives were lost. The members of the Hongkong Humane Society turned out under the orders of the acting superintendent; amongst them were Hon. P. Ryre, President of the Society, and Captain McMurdo. Most of the work done by these gentlemen was from the City Hall to the Canton Wharf. Between Peddar's Wharf and Douglas's Wharf three cargo boats were smashed up, and the people when told to come ashore said, "No, must catchee all a ting first." After a short time they were forced to come on shore by a number of the Humane Society. At Lapraik Wharf the steamer Yesso got up steam and went away to a safer berth. A large number of sampans were being tossed about at the mercy of the sea. Lines were thrown to them and they were hauled close to the wharf, where the occupants and, in some instances, the sampans were brought on shore. Between thirty and forty people were rescued at this wharf. Lane, Crawford & Co's and the *Daily Press* steam launches sunk close to the wharf. The steamer Washi paid out her cable and was nearly on top of the steamer Namoa, who dragged her moorings and was drifting on top of a lighter belonging to Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel, and Co., and appeared at one time as though she would come on shore, but through the good handling of the vessel by Captain Westoby she was brought to her moorings off the P. and O. offices. Messrs. Vogel, Hagedorn, and Co.'s wharf is partly destroyed, as are also several others. At the Canton steamer wharf were some more members of the Humane Society under the direction of Captain McMurdo. A large number of people were saved here. One old woman with a child on her back was thrown from her sampan into the sea; she got beneath the wharf, and had it not been for the assistance of Mr. Ryrie would have sunk. Off the wharf was a cargo boat with which communication was established by means of a line, but the occupants refused to come on shore, and had eventually to be forced by using strong measures with them.

A CROCODILE HORROR.

(*Straits Times*, Oct. 8.)

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of a recent tragedy in Klang, under date the 3rd October:—

"The annual fast of Bulan Puasa or the Ramadan was being kept, when our Malays fast by day, gorge themselves at night and suffer all the horrors of dyspepsia until feeding time comes again, when the sunset gun is fired from the picturesque little fort guarding the Klang river and the British Residency. The first meal is over, and again at the approach of midnight the faithful are making ready for another attack on the good things provided, when, preparatory to the repast, one Hadjie Mahomet Yakim, a stalwart Menangkabow man, proceeds to a large log of timber at the landing place at the end of Jalan Malayu—the Malay Street—to perform his ablutions and add to the long list of prayers he has so conscientiously recited during the past day. A scream of terror is suddenly heard from the landing place, and the Hadjie's friends rush out of their houses, alarmed at what they hear. A search is made, but the poor Hadjie has disappeared, leaving his turban and marks of struggling in the mud to show what fate has been his. A few enquiries soon indicate that one of the numerous crocodiles in the river had taken the unlucky Hadjie, and the usual standing reward of forty cents a foot was offered for the capture of the brute.

Three days elapse, when a clever Pahang man offers to the Superintendent of Police to "tankap itu boya,"—catch that crocodile, if the Resident will increase the reward to a dollar a foot. This was readily agreed to, and within 24 hours the Hadjie-eating crocodile was hooked literally. A large iron hook was baited with a large fowl, a very long rattan some 90 feet in length being fastened to the hook. The bight of the rattan is thrown over the overhanging branch of a tree and the bait is suspended on the surface of the water. The following morning the spot is visited and the rattan has disappeared. A canoe with our crocodile catcher and two others search the river and at last the floating rattan is discovered. A pull at it soon indicates what sort of fish has been hooked; and our boatmen play the crocodile with a long scope until he is quiet enough to be got ashore. There they manage to secure him literally hand and foot, the jaws lashed together: the tail however is left free. The brute measured thirteen feet in length, and how these three plucky fellows managed to fasten him and subsequently roll him off the bank into their small dug-out canoe is beyond my comprehension. Of course, when tired out, the crocodile was pretty quiet, and they could easily have speared him, but they absolutely brought him to the boom or public landing place unhurt. Here a public reception was accorded the man-eater, and all the boys in the town fairly towed him up the hill to the fort gates. The Superintendent received him and took him inside his small garden, an attention he acknowledged by sweeping half the flower pots with one sweep of his tail and sending an unfortunate retriever flying across the compound.

There lay the prostrate brute, with heaving flank, and now and then a sweep of the tail that indicated with that force it could be used. The fort garden was crowded by the men, and the glare of torches, the gleaming of weapons, and the angry glances from the poor Hadjie's friends at the victim before them formed a scene not easily to be described nor readily forgotten. Speculation was rife as to whether the right crocodile had been caught, but all agreed he looked fat enough to contain a Hadjie during Bulan Puasa. This was soon set at rest, and I had the satisfaction of putting three rifle bullets in the neck of the brute, which settled him.

On opening him, sure enough there was the poor Hadjie's head and other remains, evidences of a taste for goats, fowls, and other such odds and ends.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF AFGHANISTAN.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

THE following observations on the military strength and geography of Afghanistan are extracted from the records of the Russian Central Staff Office at St. Petersburg:—

"Afghanistan is portioned out among many semi-independent tribes, each of which has a separate ruler and a standing army.

"Cabul and Candahar have a considerable regular force, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The greater part of these troops is distributed over rural garrisons, and under the control of the local governors. The regular Cabul force, which does not seem to have been increased in the 30 years intervening between 1838 and 1868, is as follows:—Infantry (Djasaltchi), 2,500 men; regular cavalry, 3,000; irregular cavalry, 10,000; artillery, 45 guns. Besides these there were, in times of peace, one regiment of infantry at Candahar, one regiment at Ghuznee, one regiment and five guns at Kale-i-Gilsai, one regiment of infantry, one of rifles, and five guns at Kuram, and a force of full 10,000 men, with three batteries, at Balkh. The regular troops are maintained and reinforced by conscription, irregulars being called in as time and circumstances require. In Cabul the troops receive pay and provisions, a practice which can hardly be said to obtain with any degree of regularity in the provinces. The infantry are armed partly with matchlocks, partly with excellent modern rifles, the gift of the British Government. They also carry swords and kindjals. The Djasaltchi, or rifles, are armed with long solid muskets, rested on a forked support when firing, while the cavalry boast a large variety of weapons. The infantry are, many of them, arrayed in cast-off English uniforms, bought up by special agents of the Cabul Government at Peshawur and Scinde. Some regiments wear uniforms of European cut, made of Afghan cloth—the coats are brown, the trousers white. The troops quartered in country towns generally live upon the people. All the Afghan troops endeavour to imitate the Anglo-Indian forces in their tactics, drill, and commissariat service; but in this respect the success of the Cabul military is small in comparison with that of the Herat men.

"The Herat regular force was originally organized by Sultan Djan, and consists of five regiments of infantry of 500 men each, five detachments of cavalry, one in each district, of 450 men each, and eight guns. The whole forms a total of about 5,000. Young men of the peasant class are liable to conscription at an age when they may almost be regarded as children. The cavalry being the more national force, its recruits are supplied by the district authorities. There is a Commander-in-Chief, subject to the personal commands of the Sovereign. The artillery is under the direction of a special commander, the Toptchi Bashi. The regiments are divided into companies. Officers' titles are taken from the English army; the Djernal, Koronel, and Midjir answering respectively to the General Colonel, and Major. The Sovereign has a special adjutant called Adjutant Bashi, a post occupied in the days of Sultan Djan by a Russian ensign, Prince Vatchnadse. Discipline is exceedingly strict. Commanders have unlimited power and may kill subordinates with impunity. The soldiers live in special houses with their families, and receive pay, food, uniforms, and arms from the Government. The cavalry, too, get pay from the Government, but have to find their own arms and horses. The infantry are provided with flintlocks, modern rifles, the crooked Afghan sword, and kindjals from 1ft. to 1½ft. long. The uniform is of light sky-blue cotton after the English pattern, with ample folds, stand-up collar, and metal buttons. The trousers are of white cotton, very tight and short. They wear a sort of slipper on their naked feet, black Persian hats when on duty, and red flat hats in undress. In the case of recruits these hats are yellow. All the different regiments wear the same uniform. The cavalry are distinguished by the national Afghan dress, and armed with pikes, matchlocks, kindjals, and crooked swords. Drill, as a rule is instructed to Anglo-Indian deserters, and carried on in accordance with English rules. There is a great deal of regimental service going on, with a fair degree of success in tactics and manœuvring capacity. The word of command is given in English.

"The small Usbek Khanates in Northern Cabulistan also have standing armies, the strength of which some time ago may be seen from the following list:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Maimene	100	1,500	—
Shiobergan	1,500	2,000	—
Aktcha	—	200	—
Balkh	10,000	2,500	—
Kylm	—	—	10
Kundus	—	—	6
Cabulistan—			
Navasai	500	200	—
Lendai Sind.	—	—	13
Dar	400	50	—
Babusi	500	200	—

All these troops are liable to take the field at the summons of the Ameer of Cabul, their feudal lord and sovereign. In addition to these regulars there is a militia—a numerous force in a country every male inhabitant of which is ready to take up arms at a moment's notice. As was proved in 1839, one-eighth of the entire population may be assembled, fully equipped and sent out with the utmost despatch. By the side of the general levy there is a special militia, called Defteri, whose members have their names registered in time of peace, and are in receipt of a small salary, or a certain quantity of corn, or else enjoy the free use of canal water. The strength and division of the militia is the subject of the following table:—

	Horse.	Infantry.
Cabul	21,000	10,000
Candahar	12,000	5,000
Herat	8,000	10,000
Lash (Sistan)	500	5,000
Khulm	8,000	3,000
Balkh	2,500	1,000
Ser Pul	2,000	2,000
Kundus	2,000	—
Aktche	200	—
Andkui	1,800	600
Shibbergan	2,000	500
Maimene	1,500	1,000
Gesaraiz—		
Seidnat	4,000	—
Pusht Kug	5,000	3,000
Yekikholia	1,000	300
Desandji	400	1,200
Sur Djingeli	500	100
Firus Kugi	3,750	6,400
Kiptchak	—	400
Taimun	1,200	10,000
Total	95,350	61,200
	156,550	

"Almost every town and village in Afghanistan is surrounded by a brick wall, and may be easily converted into a defensive position. There is also a large number of small towers distributed over the country, for the protection of passes, ravines, and village grounds. Some of these towers, thanks to their advantageous situation, are formidable enough to check the march of European troops, though none could hold out against a regular siege.

"The most important fortress in the western parts is Herat, enclosed within a square wall, each side 4,200ft. in length. The wall is of brick, 35ft. high, and stands on ground artificially raised. It is protected by a moat, and on two sides by a glacis, constructed by the English in 1838. Six gates, defended by brick towers, lead to the city. There is also a citadel, Tchagar Bag in the south-eastern corner of the city, likewise built of brick. The town is provided with water by the Cheri Rud river. Ferra, another fortress near the Persian frontier, is built on the same plan as Herat, but only half the size. The walls of this place are of a very solid sort of brick. Ferra protects the road from southern Persia to Afghanistan.

"Northern Afghanistan is defended by the fort of Maimene, situated on a small river, in a mountainous region. Its wall is 5ft. thick and 12ft. high. The moat is shallow.

"On the eastern frontier there is Jelalabad, a place of respectable strength, but now abandoned. The citadel of Cabul is likewise a strong place, and accessible only by a winding path. The citadel can hold out against a prolonged siege, and commands the town, which has no walls.

"In the interior of Afghanistan the most important fort is Ghuznee, the citadel of which was accounted unconquerable before its capture by the English. Candahar is a large but weak fortress, being commanded by adjacent heights. The place has no glacis and an insignificant moat. It is easy to cut off the water supply. The citadel occupies the northern part of the town.

"All the important roads of Afghanistan lead from east to west, and are merely tracks, without the slightest attempt at assisting nature. In the more open parts, however, they are serviceable for vehicles and field artillery. Taking Herat as a starting point, we have a whole network of roads leading respectively to Meshed, Merv, Maimeme, Candahar, and Sistan.

"The road from Herat to Meshed leads through the open and accessible valley of the Cheri Rud. Water, provisions, and fodder are to be found in abundance. Beyond Kussan the road, which has been repeatedly trodden by large armies with vehicles and siege artillery, crosses the Persian frontier. Itinerary from Herat to Kussan:—1, Herat; 2, Shechivan Mimisak, 36 versts; 3, Rause Nak, 24 versts; 4, Kussan, 30 versts—total 90 versts.

"The road from Herat to Merv, a very well-known track, leads through a practicable pass into the valley of the Murgab, and further on to the borders of Turkoman Steppe. Itinerary:—1, Herat; 2, Pervane; 3, Kokh-Robat (pass); 4, Kushk Assiab; 5, Tchel Dekhter; 6, Kara Tube; 7, Kale Tchommeni Beg (fort); 8, Kale Khousa Khan (frontier of Turkoman territory); 9, Merv. The distances are unknown.

"From Herat to Maimene there are two roads as far as the river Murgab. The western road, which is the shorter and more practicable of the two, leaves the Herat and Merv road at Kushk Assiab and traverses a well-watered and cultivated country. There is plenty of food for man and beast. The pass is narrow, but easily surmounted. Itinerary:—1, Herat; 2, Pervane, 18 versts; 3, Kokh Robat, 18 versts (pass); 2, Kushk Assiab, 18 versts; 5, Tchungursk, 42 versts; 6, Turshik, 42 versts; 7, Miogal, 24 versts (220 tents); 8, Murgab, 24 versts (250 houses); 9, Kale Veli, 42 versts (230 houses, fort); 10, Tcharshembe, 18 versts (380 houses); 11, Kaisar, 18 versts; 12, Maimene, 48 versts—total, 336 versts.

"The other road, striking to the east, crosses the hills by a difficult pass close to the snow line. The road further on traverses two ravines (Derbend) on the river Murgab, and surmounts the steep hills of Telkgezar. Horsemen perform the way in four days; camels take eight. The road is recommended by immunity from robbers.

"From Herat to Candahar you pass along the spurs of the hills through a barren country. There is little water, and the little there is is not always good. The road is even and easily traversed by carriages and artillery. Itinerary according to Conolly:—1, Herat (passage of the Cheri Rud River); 2, Mir Daud Khan, 36 verst; 3, Mir Ullakh, 36½ versts; 4, Djamburan, 18 versts; 5, Klutch, 42 versts; 6, Larubur Kerise, 46½ versts; 7, Guni Murg, 42 versts; 8, Vashir, 75 versts; 9, Lur, 51 versts; 10, Girishk (passage of river Gilmend), 48 versts; 11, Khous Mydat Khan, 69 versts; 12, Candahar, 35 versts—total, 499 versts. Itinerary according to Blaramberg:—1, Herat; 2, Mir Daud, 24 versts; 3, Shabid, 36 versts; 4, Ruins of Idriskent, 36 versts; 5, Sabsevar, 66 versts; 6 caravanserai Imoret, 30 versts; 7, Djedje, 36 versts; 8, Risc, 36 versts; 9 town of Ferra, 24 versts; 10, village Khurmalik, 42 versts; 11, village Bekva, 60 versts; 12, village Dilaram, 36 versts; 13, caravanserai Shurab, 60 versts; 14, fortress Girishk, 72 versts; 15, fortress Kischki Nochud, 60 versts; 16, town of Candahar, 60 versts—total, 678 versts. Itinerary according to Ferrier:—1, Herat; 2, Shabig, 48 versts; 3, Ardreskian, 54 versts; 4, Kash Dshaberau, 78 versts; 5, Ab Khurme, 85 versts; 6, Shah Ges, 78 versts; 7, Hadshi Ibrahim, 36 versts; 8, Vashir, 78 versts; 9, Mahmud Abad, 72 versts; 10, Girishk, 30 versts; 11, Hap Tchogan 42 versts; 12, Kishk Nathud, 47 versts; 13, Candahar, 36 versts—total, 684 versts.

"Of these roads the second, which leads by the town of Herat, though a little longer than the first, is better watered, and considered the more eligible. The two other roads are nearly parallel. At Girishk the three roads meet.

"The way from Herat to Sistan leaves the Candahar-Ferra road at the town of Lash near the Lake of Khamun. It connects Herat with southern Persia but is scantily provided with water. From Lash, which is 84 versts from Ferra, there is a road on each side of the lake. Near the mouth of the river Gilmend the two roads join to the track leading along the river to Girishk. The western road also joins the way to Kirman in Persia.

"In East Afghanistan Candahar is the issuing point of the principal roads, being connected with Cabul, Sistan, and India. The road from Candahar to Cabul, one of the best in Afghanistan is easily traversed in summer. In winter the gorge of Sher Degan, on the watershed between the Cabul and Gilmend rivers, is choked with snow for four months, and passable only for pedestrians. The defile is two versts long and in some localities only 179 feet broad. The way was trodden by the English in 1839 and 1841. Itinerary:—1, Candahar; 2 Mechmedi Kale 15 versts; 3 Heil-i-Akchun, 23 versts; 4, Shekhar-i-Sofa, 21 versts 5, Djaldak, 42 versts; 6, Kale Gilsai, 20 versts (after two intervening marches); 7, Mamin Kale, 56 versts; 8, Goldjan; 9, Mukker, 18 versts after two intervining marches); 10, Yargatti, 63 versts; 11, Ghuznee, 27 versts (pass); 12, Svara, 33 versts; 13, Hyder Heil: 22 versts; 14 Sheih Abad 11 versts; 15, Cabul, 66 versts—total, 490 versts.

"Itinerary of other roads from Ghuznee to Cabul:—I Ghuznee 2, Sheshgeu, 13½ versts; 3, Geltasia, 8½ versts 4, Hyder Heil, 10½ versts; 5, Sheih Abad, 9½ versts; 6, Meidan, 8¼ versts 7 Mahur, 12¼ versts; 8, Cabul, 14 verste—total, 87 versts.

"1, Ghuznee; 2, Tengi Shir, 12 versts; 3, Shebgon, 7½ versts; 4, Seid Abad, 35½ versts; 5, River Lohar, 6 versts; 6, River Cabul Darya, 15 versts; 7, Arandi, 27 versts; 8, Cabul, 21 versts—total, 124 versts.

"An extensive road traverses the whole of Afghanistan from west to east, proceeding from Herat to Badakshan by Maimene, Balkh, and Cundus, with the branch road to Cabul. The Maimene-Kulm section of this road leads to a densely populated and well-watered district, and is practicable for artillery of heavy calibre. Itinerary:—1, Maimene; 2, Kafir Kale, 30 versts; 3, Chir Abad, 18 versts 4, Robat Abdulla Khan, 42 versts; 5, town of Shibbergan 42 versts; 6, town of Aktche, 30 versts; 7, town of Mellik, 24 versts; 8, town of Bulkh, 42 verste; 9, town of Mazar, 12 versts; 10, town of Khulm, 48 versts—total, 288 versts.

"At Khulm the road forks, the one branch leading south to Cabul, the other east, to Badakshan. Itinerary from Khulm to Cabul:—1, Khulm; 2, Hazreti Sultan, 27 versts (defile); 3, Geibak, 27 versts; 4, Hurrem, 52½ versts; 5, Rui, 23½ versts; 6, Duab, 27 versts; 7, Bagdja, 27 versts; 8, Kegmerd, 15 versts; 9, Sigan, 22½ versts; 10, Bamian, 33 versts; 11, Kalu, 30 versts (Pass of Hadshihaks); 12, Guldjatul, 20½ versts; 13, Gerden Divar, 20½ versts; 14, Ser Teheshme, 24 versts 15, Rustem Heil, 25¼ versts; 16, Kalei Kasi, 22½ versts; 17, Cabul, 14½ versts—total 412 versts.

"Though the principal caravan road from Central Asia to India, this track is not without difficulties, and in winter obstructed by snow in the Hadshihaks gully. Yet heavy artillery up to 18-pounders have been moved along this road; 6-pounders meet with no obstacle. Near this important path the Hindu Kush is traversed by two other passes, the Irak and the Pushti Hadshihaks. Another road across the Hindu Kush to Cabul issues from Kundus, and leads along the Pendjir.

"There is no lack of communication between Afghanistan and India. Proceeding from Cabul, Ghuznee, and Candahar, these roads cross the intervening hills by more or less practicable defiles, and reach the Indus valley after traversing a good deal of stiff country. Of the five roads from Cabul to Peshawur on both banks of the Cabul Darya, the following is the most frequented. Itinerary:—1, Cabul; 2, Butchak, 9½ miles; 3, Kurd Cabul, 10 miles; 4, Tesip, 13 miles; 5, Asarent, 8¼ miles; 6, River Kata Seng, 4⅔ miles; 7, Djigdelin, 7½ miles; 8, River Surchab (bridge), 13 miles; 9, River Sefid Seng (bridge), 9½ miles; 10, town of Fechtabad, 12 miles; 11, town of Sultanpur, 7½ miles; 12, town of Djellalabad, 9 miles; 13, Ali Bohan, 6⅔ miles; 14, Tchar Dis, 14 miles; 15, Gasernou, 11⅔ miles; 16, Dakka, 9 miles (beginning of the Khyber defile) 17, Lendi Hane, 9 miles; 18, Ali Meedjid, 13⅔ miles (end of defile); 19, Kadam, 10 miles; 20, Kalser, 7 miles; 21, Peshawur, 8⅔ miles—total, 194¼ miles, or 291 versts.

"The road from Cabul to Kogat does not present any particular hardship to caravans, but being infested by robbers is much avoided. It is the shortest cut between the Indian district of Kogat and Kabul and Ghuznee. Itinerary:—1, Cabul; 2, Sheih Abad, 66 versts; 3, Tantchi Vardak, 7½ versts; 4, Gisarek, 27 versts; 5, Hushi, 15 versts; 6, Hasre (Utcha Murga) 27 versts (pass across Sefid Kug); 7, Rokian, 30 versts; 8, Ali Heil, 9 versts (Pivar defile); 9, Chebib Kale, 27 versts; 10, Kale-i-Kurram, 24 versts; 11, Sadde, 24 versts; 12, Bogsai, 20¼ versts; 13, Tal Buland Heil, 31½ versts; Indian frontier—14, Kogat, 126 versts—total, 434½ versts, or 289 miles. The distance to Calabag on the Indus is about the same.

"The road from Ghuznee to Dere Ismail Khan, 485 versts, or 323 miles in length, is one of the principal commercial thoroughfares between India and Afghanistan. From Ghuznee it follows the river Gomul to the Guailer defile, and thus reaches the Indian plain. The road lies through formidable hills, and in some places is so narrow as hardly to admit of loaded camels passing along. There is plenty of snow in the winter. Another road from Dere Ismail Khan goes through the Tchiri defile; a third road reaches the Gomul valley by the Derbend ravine. The latter is joined by the road from Dere Gazi Khan.

"The road from Candahar to Shikarpur, one of the three principal commercial highways of India, is the one by which the English marched in 1839. It is a serviceable road enough, but has little fodder in the Bolan defile, which is 90 miles long. Caravans suffer from the border tribes. It intersects a portion of Beloochistan. Itinerary:—1, Candahar; 2, River Argestan, 31 versts; 3, Fort Futtelah, 46 versts; 4, Klutch, 37 versts; 5, Fort Hodscha Atran, 20 versts (steep ascent); 6, Shadisic, 18 versts; 7, Techa Oba, 24 versts; 8, town of Quetta, 30 versts (source of River Cori, pass Devengi); 9, Kurkleki, 2 versts (Bolan Pass); 10, Kitra Versts, 60 versts; 11, town of Dader, 35 versts; 12, Bakh, 54 versts; 13, Shikarpur, 165 versts—total, 520 versts.

"Between the two latter there are several other roads, formerly trodden by whole armies, but at present abandoned, and only visited at rare intervals by couriers and fast caravans. The principal of these leads from Dere Gazi Khan, through the Sakhi Sarvar defile to Bori and Candahar. It is famous for the passage of Sultan Baber's army in 1805.

"There is hardly any water communication in Afghanistan. The rivers are torrents easily forded in summer. Only a few of them carry rafts. The only exception is the Gilmend, navigable for steamers from Girishk to where it falls into Lake Khamun. It has a depth varying between seven and ten feet, its breadth sometimes reaching 14,000 feet."

THE CROWN JEWELS OF FRANCE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE jewels are a strong point in this Exhibition; there is a show of opals which is an exhibition in itself—and few things could be more beautiful than those weird, uncanny, yet most poetical stones, denounced by superstition everywhere as of evil omen, yet always exercising a certain fascination, perhaps more aided than diminished by their evil power. Here they are, set off by settings of diamonds, by touches of emerald, by conjunction with the opaque pallor of pearls; and are shown in every form of ornament, all beautiful, with gleams in them of a hundred colours like the reflections in tears—and all unlucky! What a world of evil omen, shimmering and glowing in those velvet cases! Elsewhere there are beautiful emeralds, stones of better reputation, and many fine diamonds, which may be seen in another division in all the processes of cutting, from their first rough appearance like dull bits of glass to their final glory in the dazzling points of a tiara or the pellucid stream of a *riviere*. Besides these jewellers' exhibitions, here are stones of higher note and rank,—some of the wonders of the world. Those of the Prince of Wales attract daily crowds. But there is another show of still greater interest, which collects arounds it an assembly more excited by the sight than by that of any other portion of this world of wonders. In the outer court of the building called the *Vestibule d'honneur*, we come upon a circular temple carefully guarded. Encircling the rail which surrounds it there is always a closely serried ring, three or four deep, moving slowly, step by step, as in a procession. We do not know when we have felt anything like the intense pressure of this crowd. When one spectator has finished the round, three or four are on the watch to get his place. The case contains the Crown jewels of France—the country which has no crown. The show is dazzling, including beautiful *parures* of emeralds, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, and pearls, besides a brilliant display of diamonds. The beauty of these, however, is almost forgotten in the interest, the extraordinary pathos of their forlorn splendour, relics of a past which seems altogether dead and beyond hope of resurrection. The diadems and necklaces, the wonderful pearls, all spotless and splendid, the dazzling girdle which no monarch in broadcloth, however legitimate, could now wear,—all suggest a state of things which exists no longer,—a magnificent Court and royal personage fit to be dressed in all that glitter and show, the magnificence of wealth in its most beautiful form. The cold glory of the sapphires, most imposing but chilly of jewels, and the blaze of the "Regente,"—one of those historical diamonds which are as distinctly known as mountains,—have less effect upon the imagination in comparison. Will they ever again shine upon any woman's bosom, crown a happier Bourbon, or embellish a new empress? Who can tell? Perhaps never before did this seem so unlikely; but it is always the unforeseen that happens, especially in France.

If there could be anything however, more full of interest and suggestive than these widowed jewels, it would be the crowd that surrounds them,—a crowd in which there is something terrible, a shadow of the hungry eagerness and covetous delight of conquest, the ferocious sense of proprietorship which belonged to the first revolution, peaceful as everything seems around us now. There is but little mixture of foreigners in it, this time. It it purely French and distinctively *peuple*; whole families together, fathers and mothers thrusting their children forward to see, and moving in one mass, each individual pushed along by the reluctant movement of the crowd, which looks as if it might gaze for ever but for the pressure of others eager to get within the circle. "They did right to show them," cried a woman, with a tone of fierce satisfaction; "on doit savoir ce qu'on possède!" This was evidently the sentiment of the crowd, gloating over the uncomprehended and dazzling possession which was their own. A glow like that of a miser over his gold pieces was in many of these absorbed faces. It was theirs—not the property of any king or emperor, but their own. Each gazer took, with earnest avidity, possession of his inheritance lingering as long as he could over every part of it, taking out of it as much as eyes could take—"On doit voir ce qu'on possede!" The calm light of the diamonds thus threw a gleam into the passionate depths of national feeling. Nothing we saw in the Exhibition excited so intense an interest; and the foreign spectator looking on, with no passion, but with very mingled sympathies, could not but feel that the suggestions involved in this group carried far beyond the region of exhibitions. The precious case goes down *sous sol*, we are informed, into some dark prison of safety underground when the day is over. Thus everything is symbolical about the unused, unworn treasure. It is a pity that these glorious ornaments should be kept in darkness for their own sake, independent of any associations. The Republic ought to choose some *paysanne* of heroic type, some splendid *Dame de Halles* or other beautiful representative of the *femme de peuple*, and crown and adorn her with the old jewels for the admiration of the multitude. It would be a better version of the Goddess of Reason, and one of the highest attractions to the crowd.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

JUMPING FRENCHMEN.—The following extract from a Medical Journal gives an account of a disease which seems to resemble in every particular that which goes in Malay land under the name of *Latta*, and has been hitherto generally supposed to be more or less confined to the Malay race:—"At the recent Neurological Congress at New York, Dr. Beard remarked that he was in the midst of an investigation with reference to automatism of the involuntary life; and for the reliability of the phenomena of which he gave an account for which he was willing to hold himself personally responsible. There were in the northern part of Maine, among the lumbermen, a large number of Canadian Frenchmen who were called the jumpers, or Jumping Frenchmen of Moosehead Lake, from the habit which they had, apparently hereditary, of jumping or striking upon any sudden excitation. For example, if one of the jumpers was told he might jump a number of feet, he was not able to resist the order, even though he was jumping into danger, as into a pond. Sometimes severe accidents had occurred in that way. If a number of them were in a room smoking and a person suddenly entered and told them to throw away their pipes, they threw them away without reference to risk of breaking them. If when walking the street, one of the jumpers was told to strike a third party, he was unable to resist, and would strike with whatever he had in his hand, and would strike his best friend, even though death might be the result. The men seemed to be entirely deficient in inhibitory power under sudden excitation. They acted much as though mesmerised, or as entranced persons acted when under the control of the operation. They could not usually speak the English language, but when suddenly addressed in English, they automatically replied in English instantly. The automatism was a very great inconvenience to the men, but they were entirely unable to control themselves. It was not an epidemic, but was a fixed state or habit affecting a large number of those people life-long, and running in families.

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The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received:—

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PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says:—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harrer, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says:—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children:—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says:—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

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In Bottle.

Cash Qts. Rs. a.	Cash Pts. Rs. a.		Credit Qts. Rs. a.	Credit Pts. Rs. a.
31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LA ROSE (Dinner Wines)	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	16 0
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	12 0	14 8
11 0	...	PAULLIAC do. for Cup	11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

Cash 46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		Credit 46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	142 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

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36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
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38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	189 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

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48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

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42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

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6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
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35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
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32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
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42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
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6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
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